THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 123

**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands — FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Boston Playground Fund; British Halt Suez Drive; Slav King in Jerusalem

The World's Day—April 21, 1941

New England: Money for Boston Playgrounds

Use of part of the $1,250,000 surplus of the George Robert White Fund to build playgrounds in Boston was declared legal by the City Law Department. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Trucking service between Maine and Boston was disrupted by a strike of between 500 and 800 drivers. [Page 9.]

An arbitration award resulting from a strike at the Walter Baker chocolate plant in Dorchester last summer was handed down in favor of the union. [Page 9.]

Governor Saltonstall will be asked to close the woods in Massachusetts on Wednesday to prevent more forest fires, if no rain falls. [Page 9.]

The Boston Finance Commission urged the curbing of vandalism and petty thievery costing the City Government nearly $1,000,000 a year. [Page 10.]

"Be Kind to Animals Week" is being observed in Massachusetts and many other states. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

In Africa: British Check Axis Drive on Suez

British forces in North Africa were still holding up the Axis drive toward the Suez Canal, gaining much-needed time for the arrival of reinforcements. Axis attempts to dislodge the British from Tobruk were reported repulsed, while British raids on German forces around Salum, in Egypt, were said to have caused heavy Axis losses. [Page 5.]

Extensive British air raids on Bengasi and Tripoli harbors were reported to have started fires on moles and quays.

The Duke of Aosta, commander of Italian forces in East Africa, has rejected a British demand for unconditional surrender of his armies in order to insure protection of Italian population in Ethiopia, it was stated in Rome.

Balkans: King of Yugoslavia Reaches Jerusalem

King Peter of Yugoslavia reached Jerusalem, according to Beirut dispatches. His plane was attacked over the Mediterranean and an unidentified member of the Yugoslav Cabinet killed. The party was said to include Premier Gen. Dusan Simovitch, Vice-Premier Dr. Vlatko Matchek, and Foreign Minister Momtchilo Nintchitch.

British forces, having abandoned Mt. Olympus, were retreating in good order to a new and shorter line to the south in Greece. Germans were reported about 150 miles from Athens, pushing below Larissa at one point.

Bulgarian forces were reported marching into Thrace. King Boris, it was said, was at hand to join a "victors' conference" with the Axis chiefs on the new Nazi order for the Balkans.

Italy's intention of annexing Montenegro, native land of Queen Elena, as well as Yugoslavia's Dalmatian territory was indicated in Rome.

Herr Hitler has appointed Siegfried Kasche, Brown Shirt leader, as Minister to Zagreb, Capital of the new separate Croatia.

In Washington: More U. S. Dollars for Britain

The British Treasury was reported taking over another block of British-owned United States holdings in 125 stock issues and 39 bond issues to replenish its supply of American dollars. The total value was not stated.

Chairman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of the Republican National Committee disclosed that he had decided to carry on in the Party post without an executive director promised him last month when he agreed to stay on as Chairman.

President Roosevelt returned from a week end at his home in Hyde Park, N. Y., after agreeing with Canada's Pime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, his house guest, upon the interchange of defense articles by the two countries in a move to speed up mobilization of North America's resources. [Page 1.]

The American Red Cross opening its annual convention heard Chairman Norman H. Davis report that relief extended to Britain exceeded $13,000,000 and that about 23 ships a month were carrying Red Cross supplies to the besieged island. [Page 1.]

The House passed and sent to the Senate legislation creating zones around Army and Navy establishments within which prostitution would become a federal offense punishable by $1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment.

The House Naval Committee approved a measure authorizing expenditure of $50,000,000 for the construction of bases for the handling of small naval craft along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Air and Sea: British Bomb Industrial Rhineland

Cologne and Düsseldorf in Germany's industrial Rhineland bore the brunt of RAF air raids following a day in which only minor air activity was recorded over Britain. Workers continued to dig London out of an intense German air attack on the night of April 19 which caused admittedly heavy casualties and damage. [Page 5.]

British gunners operating ground antiaircraft guns, according to the Ministry of Information, have raised the total number of Axis war planes brought down to more than 1,000, some 500 of which were shot down over the British Isles.

At sea DNB, official German news agency, claimed that 132,000 tons of merchant shipping had been sunk by the German air force from April 11 to 18. Italy claimed the sinking of a 15,000-ton tanker and an 8,000-ton auxiliary cruiser out of an Allied convoy in the Mediterranean.

Union Expels Two as Reds

CAMDEN, N. J., April 21 (AP)—Two officers of the Shipyard Workers Union at the Maryland Drydock Company of Baltimore, Md., have been expelled for Communist activity, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, announced yesterday.

John Green, International President, identified them as Charles Edward Dorland, President of the Baltimore local, and Carl Bradley, business agent.

Their expulsion came after a trial before the C. I. O. union's General Executive Board Saturday and Sunday. The action was described by the union as the first of its kind in the history of the union, which claims 70,000 members.

A statement issued by the union said the two men were "found guilty of using their official position in the local union to promote the aims and policies of the Communist Party to the detriment of the union."

The charges against the two officers, Mr. Green said, included "reflecting the attitude of the Communist Party in criticizing national defense, the Office of Production Management and the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee."

Mr. Green and Philip Van Gelder, Secretary of the union, are members of the Stabilization Committee.

Mr. Green, who presided at the trial, said both Mr. Dorland and Mr. Bradley pleaded innocent but presented no defense although they were given an opportunity.

Charges against the two men were presented by William Smith of Baltimore, a member of the Executive Board, Mr. Green added.

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'Inside the War'

War in China halts social revolution.

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Southern Hospitality: 'Outsider' Sees Inside

By the Associated Press

Baton Rouge, La., April 21

Representative Charles Wolverton, (R) of New Jersey, forgot he was in the deep South while inspecting the Louisiana House of Representatives chamber.

"But where do the Republicans sit?" he asked.

Amid the laughter he was told "We keep the Republicans outside."

Auto Insurance On Merit Plan Debated Again

The perennial legislative struggle for the introduction of a "merit system" of automobile insurance into Massachusetts opened before the Committee on Insurance this morning with a heated debate between Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and Fred E. Hamlin, head of the Boston Automobile Club.

Mr. Hamlin maintained that merit rating insurance would tend to reduce accidents by "hitting the reckless minority of drivers in their pocketbooks" and making them pay for their own accidents. Under compulsory insurance as it now stands, he said, the careful driver is penalized for the recklessness of others by paying the same rates of insurance.

How It Would Work

The merit system would establish rates based upon the profits and losses of insurance companies, compelling motorists who get into accidents to pay higher rates during the next year. Mr. Goodwin objected to the proposed system because "it puts the fixing of rates into the hands of the insurance companies." He contended that since the State compels the motorist to take out insurance, it should enable the motorist to get this insurance as close to cost as possible.

To Mr. Hamlin's remark that insurance rates in most states where the merit plan was in operation were lower than in Massachusetts, Mr. Goodwin pointed out that Springfield's rates were lower than the "merit insurance" city of Hartford, and that Worcester's rates were lower than New Haven.

The Registrar also objected to proposals to appoint an appeal board of three members under the new plan, representing the motor industry, the insurance companies and the public. He said the motor industry member would be controlled by the insurance interests and thus take power away from the representatives of the public.

Mr. Goodwin maintained that the present system of meeting insurance was as free from politics and commercial influence as it could be.

The Boston Automobile Club head insisted that the merit plan would put insurance rate fixing on a competitive basis, acting in favor of lower rates. It would encourage the careful driver to remain careful, and deter the reckless by making the reckless pay for the trouble they cause. instead of sharing the costs with the careful.

He felt sure that accidents under the merit system could be reduced 50 per cent in Massachusetts. He denied Mr. Goodwin's charges that the automobile clubs were fronting for insurance companies.

Also favoring the measure was

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

U. S.-Canada To Correlate Arms Output

Roosevelt and King agree on close co-operation; war efforts and trade ties strengthened.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21 — Canadian-American war efforts and commercial ties have been significantly strengthened through an agreement providing for the closest co-operation in the production of war materials.

Formulated by President Roosevelt and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King during week-end conversations at the President's home in Hyde Park, N. Y., the agreement will not only encourage the most efficient use of both countries' productive capacities but will also go far toward relieving the Dominion's increasingly large trade deficit with the United States.

Under the new collaboration Canada is expected to supply the United States with $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 worth of "certain kinds of munitions, strategic materials, aluminum and ships" within the next 12 months. It is significant that the Dominion's trade deficit with its southern neighbor is now estimated at $300,000,000 annually.

Lease Plan Extended

While the United States will pay for its purchases in Canada in dollars, thereby strengthening the Dominion's financial position, Canada will not have to pay for that portion of its defense purchases here which consists of unfinished war material since "Great Britain will obtain these parts under the Lease-Lend Act and forward them to Canada for inclusion in the finished articles."

Canada has steered clear of the lend-lease program through fear it might foster postwar difficulties and recriminations between itself and the United States and the present arrangement permits the Dominion to utilize the lend-lease arrangement without formally participating in it.

Since Canada has already begun mass production of a number of defense articles for which American plants have not yet begun to tool, it is assumed that the Dominion will ship to the United States such of these articles as are not needed in either Britain or Canada. Several types of light artillery as well as the "universal troop carrier," used so successfully by the British in North Africa, are understood to fall into this category.

Ottawa has been hoping for a similar agreement for some time under the belief that it would be a needless duplication of effort if the United States were to bother tooling up for those war materials which Canada is able to produce in surplus.

Observers here view the new agreement as a most significant step in the rapidly accelerating process whereby the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations are pooling their resources and co-ordinating their production for the task of defeating totalitarianism. It is described as further reducing the inefficiency of duplicated efforts in the British-American war effort.

Text of Roosevelt-King statement: Page 5.

British Fall Back in Greece; Nazis Reach Plain of Thessaly; War Extends on World Front

Developments in Iraq, Spain, and Far East show ever-widening scale of operations.

VICHY, France, April 21 (AP)—It was reported tonight in Vichy that German terms brought to Paris by Otto Abetz, German Ambassador at Paris, included a demand for free passage of German troops en route to Spain.

It is accepted almost universally in Vichy Governmental and diplomatic circles that a movement into Spain by Germany for operations against Gibraltar to close the western end of the Mediterranean is a matter of a few weeks at most and possibly only days.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 21—As important developments at both the eastern and western ends of the Mediterranean foreshadow the further extension of the conflict, it is becoming increasingly evident that both sides are beginning to conceive of the battle front as little less than world-wide in extent.

While British troops are landing in Iraq, where they will be in an advantageous strategic position to back up Turkey should the war leap across the Dardanelles to Asia Minor, significant reports reaching here from Spain point to imminent events there, as likely to spread conflict across the western gate of the Mediterranean into Africa and in the direction of South America, via Spanish and French Morocco.

The high strategy behind this new conception of the war has been graphically described to The Christian Science Monitor in well-informed quarters—not exclusively British—as follows:

The war is now approaching what might be called the universal phase. Its "definitive" front is now taking shape. It is a vast triple front on an intercontinental and interoceanic scale.

The center stretches from Norway south and southeast through the Balkans, across the Mediterranean and North Africa to the Dardanelles — ultimately perhaps even to the Indian Ocean.

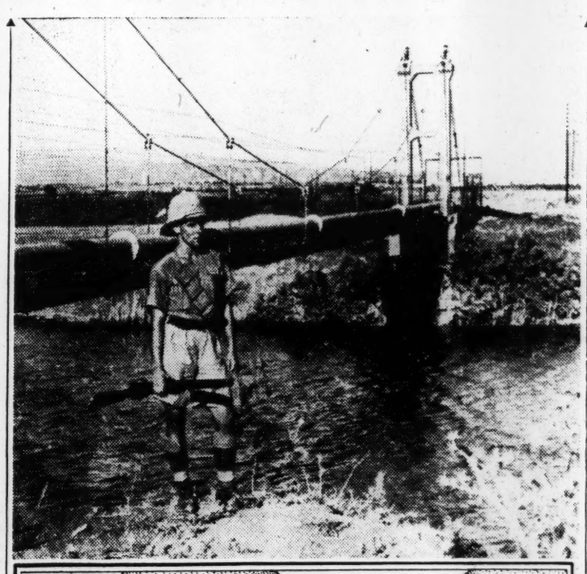
The right wing is the "Battle of the Atlantic" which is already raging and is certain to become more intense as American aid progressively develops. The left wing, still quiescent on the seas so far, is the "Battle of the Pacific" now being fought only between Japan and China, but with growing indications that the front there too is likely to be extended both southward toward Singapore and perhaps eastward into the Pacific itself.

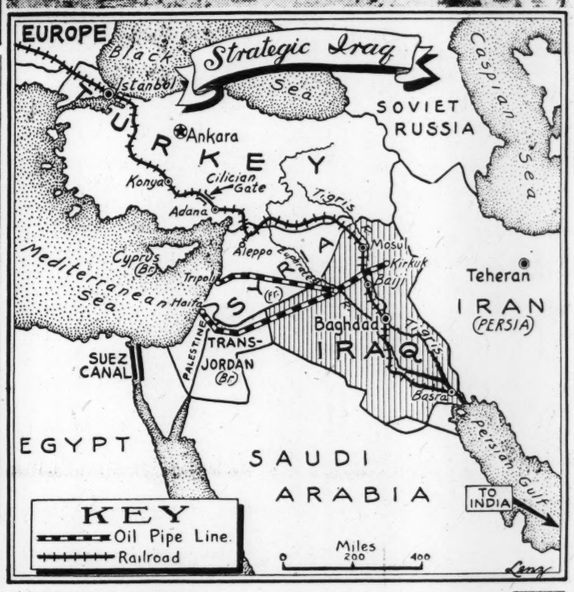
An Ever Widening Front

There are many scattered signs which corroborate this vast view of the conflict between the dictators and democracy as assuming more and more literally world-wide proportions.

The week-end appeal of Prime Minister Gen. Jan Christian Smuts warning South Africans that they must be ready to defend their con-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1





International; By a Staff Artist

Oil Plays Part in Middle East Strategy

Upper: A British soldier guards a section of the huge pipeline that stretches for hundreds of miles across the Syrian Desert from Iraq to the Mediterranean Sea. The oil fields of Iraq, under British ownership, produce 4,000,000 tons of oil annually that is piped to a terminal at Haifa, Palestine. Lower: Map shows Iraq in its strategic relation to the Middle East and the oil pipelines which are the focus of British defensive occupation.

Landing of British in Iraq Checks Axis in Middle East

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 21—British troop landings in Iraq, by forestalling German action and insuring British control of such an important strategical position in the Middle East, have aided British prestige in that part of the world and checked disintegrating movements designed to benefit German domination of the gate to India.

The Iraq action must have been a disappointment to Berlin which expected that recent Iraq events and tendencies at least would have imposed a severe strain upon Anglo-Iraq relations, thus giving the Nazis a chance to draw their usual success from prearranged "fifth-column" activities.

However, things have moved differently. It is impossible to ignore Premier Rashid Ali el Gailani's pro-Axis sympathies and his refusal, during his earlier premiership, to break off Iraq relations with Italy despite the obligations of the British-Iraq treaty.

But the fact that the present Rashid Government sent an official representative to welcome British troops to Iraq indicates that Premier Rashid recognizes British superior strength and is willing to co-operate.

Arabian Pressure

Significant also are reliable reports here that indicate that this situation is the result of pressure from Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and other Arab countries which are opposed to German domination of the Arab world. It also is not improbable that Premier Rashid's action may go far toward reconciling Britain to the new Iraq Government which London hitherto has refused to recognize because it was considered unconstitutional and irregular.

Iraq strategically is so important because it is geographically and economically the key to so many possible war developments. The consequence of a weak and disrupted, not to mention Axis-controlled, Iraq upon the whole Middle East would be far reaching. This explains Britain's most recent move which, it should be pointed out, is quite constitutional being based on the British-Iraq treaty of May 30, 1930. Article 4 expressly permits Britain to use and control Iraq lines of communication. British troops now are "opening up" these, according to an official communiqué.

British action is a step toward defense of the oil fields, chief of which are at Mosul, Kirkuk, and Basra with an annual production of about 4,000,000 tons. German control of these oil fields would settle satisfactorily its petrol shortage problems. Iraq is also an important stage on the air route to the Persian Gulf and India and its control by the Germans would menace British production on the Gulf (Britain already controls Iraq air fields).

British Prestige Rises

In addition "to open up communications" obviously implies not merely those within Iraq but also connections with Palestine and Turkey in order to guarantee Turkey a new and secure channel of supplies from India and the Middle East should that country become involved in the war. It is interesting to note that the Turkish Government last week was concerned over the transport of American goods via the Persian Gulf which come up through Iraq.

British prestige, undoubtedly

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Long War Is Ahead, Churchill Tells Czechs

By the Associated Press

London, April 21

Prime Minister Winston Churchill told Czech soldiers yesterday that Britain is in for an "undoubtedly long and formidable war."

"I do not know what the course of war will be," he said, "and I do not know how it will reach its end, but I am sure Great Britain will never cease from war with all her energy and all the resources of her Empire."

Nation Urged to Mobilize Spiritually

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21 — An appeal to all Americans to mobilize the Nation's spiritual forces, without which military strength will be empty and inadequate, marked the opening session here today of the largest national convention in Red Cross history.

In working grimly and valiantly to win the war, America must look ahead and plan ahead, Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio told the 5,000 Red Cross delegates as they gathered at Constitution Hall.

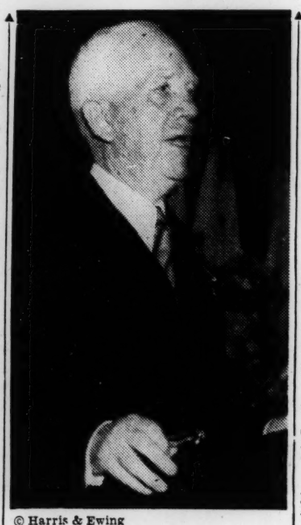
In looking ahead, Senator Burton urged that "we guide our long-term human planning as closely as we can by the law of God, in the broadest sense in which we can discover it. We find it in the simple statements. The brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God."

In the midst of the mobilization of military and naval defense, Senator Burton asked Americans to focus their attention upon the all-important need for the mobilization of spiritual forces.

"Only such mobilization of spiritual forces," he said, "can reach the hearts, minds, and souls of those of our fellow human beings who are being used, in many cases against their wills, in this drive to substitute might for right, deception for truth, cruelty for friendship, selfishness for brotherly love, domination and slavery for equality and freedom.

"In addition to all military and naval forces, we need the help of that kind of force that does not do its fighting with those weapons and that can not be met or conquered by them. This is the spiritual force that ministers with equal compassion to the wounds of the victims of both sides.

"This spiritual force of which I speak lives in the heart of every human being. This force does not preach sermons or compel acceptance of its creed as a price for its aid. It merely sets an example of practical helpfulness to those who are in need or in suffering. It is practically impossible to oppose this force or to miss its lesson. The important thing is to be sure that it is present."



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Norman Davis

Chairman of the American Red Cross.

Norman H. Davis, reporting to the convention as the Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, disclosed that despite the constant danger of the Nazi air and submarine blockade approximately 25 ships constantly are plying the North Atlantic, transporting Red Cross supplies to Britain.

Relief for World

The value of relief to Great Britain, extended by or through the American Red Cross, now amounts to $13,000,000 and the total relief to all countries has reached nearly $27,000,000.

A message from Queen Elizabeth of England thanking the Red Cross for the aid received was read by Mr. Davis. It said:

"I am most grateful to you for your kind message. May I ask you to convey to the delegates assembled at your annual convention my heartfelt thanks for all that they have done for the people of this country during the past year.

"Their kindly sympathy is a very real help to us and their great generosity which has provided comfort for those of our services who have been wounded no less than for those of our civilians who have been bombed has deeply touched us all. I know that we can count on your continued support until victory is won.

"(Signed) Elizabeth R."

Substantial relief is going to

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Allies withdraw forces to new lines while inflicting heavy losses on Germans.

By the Associated Press

Monday, April 21

The British withdrawal to new positions in Greece has been nearly completed despite terrific assaults by the German Air Force and the Germans are advancing "very cautiously," an Army communiqué said.

The communiqué said: "Despite continuous bombing, the ordered withdrawal of our forces to new positions continued and is nearing completion.

"The enemy is advancing very cautiously, partly due to bad roads but largely because of the rough handling he has received whenever in contact with our men. Our casualties are light."

According to a correspondent with the British forces, the Germans poured into the Plain of Thessaly from three directions, occupied Larissa and then continued southward.

British, Australian, and New Zealand troops are effecting the withdrawal skillfully, it is said, and their losses are comparatively low.

Repeated German efforts to outflank and capture the British units failed.

Karditsa, 14 miles south of Trikkala, also is in German hands.

The general descent of the German divisions from the mountains came at dawn April 18 after they had been held in the precipitous passes for almost two weeks.

Their first advance was through Grevena Pass, where they pushed back the Greek defenders with an overwhelming mass of troops and equipment.

The British rushed some armored units to this region to check the advance temporarily and then, because of the danger of being outflanked, they began moving their frontline units back.

Nazi Advance Delayed

They left light covering forces behind, however, and these held the Germans several days and inflicted immense casualties in violent fighting.

British Empire forces in Greece are withdrawing to new defensive positions in "conformity with the movement of the Greek Army fighting on their left," the British Middle East communique reported today.

Mount Olympus, right anchor of the British Greek line, was evacuated by British forces before it was taken by the Nazis, well-informed quarters said.

150 Miles From Athens

The German columns were reported by Berlin less than 150 miles from Athens, thrusting south along the 60-mile-wide Plain of Thessaly in Central Greece.

The next major stand by the British and Greeks was expected to be made in the southern mountain barriers guarding the approach to Athens between the Gulf of Corinth and the Aegean port of Lamia.

Nazi mechanized forces pursuing British and Greek troops retreating from Trikkala which had been captured, were pushing along the whole 60-mile width of the Plain of Thessaly in Central Greece, the Germans declared.

German commentators said the Reichswehr's panzer units should traverse the flat plain, which extends roughly 35 miles to the south before running into the southern mountain chains, easily and effectively in what they called the "final phase" of the war.

Other Nazi forces, operating to the west, crossed the Pindus range and took possession of mile-high passes near Metsovo, 40 miles northwest of Trikkala, authorized sources said.

British Withdraw

The British, constantly harassed from the air, were described as withdrawing toward the harbors of Lamia, Volos and Chalchis.

That British airmen were challenging the Luftwaffe was clear from an RAF Middle East command announcement that at least 16 German aircraft were shot down in Greece yesterday, the biggest total in one day since the German Army began its offensive, the RAF Middle East Command announced.

German reports persisted that there would be a "conference of victors" almost immediately to map the broad outlines of the Axis' new order in the Southeast.

Reports from Vienna said King Boris III of Bulgaria had arrived there and Italian leaders were said to be en route.

Meanwhile, the Italian High Command reported Italian forces had reoccupied the entire Ionian coast of Albania as far as the Greek frontier.

Tsouderos heads new Greek Cabinet: Page 4.

Hillman Sees Gains in Industrial Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Sidney Hillman, Co-director of the Office of Production Management, today predicted that the United States is going into an era of far greater co-operation between management and labor in the months to come, and that this co-operation, combined with an increasing awareness of the danger facing the United States, is already resulting in fewer strikes.

So strong was Mr. Hillman's conviction of this that he placed himself in strong opposition to the Vinson measure, now before Congress, which has as some of its objectives the freezing of open and closed shops and a compulsory 25-day "cooling off" period before strikes may be called. He also opposed a suggestion that violence on picket lines be outlawed on national defense projects through Federal action, holding that such action should be left to state authorities.

The labor official, in testifying before the Truman Committee Investigating National Defense, asked that greater publicity be given to the hundreds and thousands of large and small labor disagreements which are settled without strikes or violence. He added that these proved the present constructive temper of labor-employer conditions.

The Committee heard him emphasize over and over again labor realization of its tremendous stake in the present defense program and in the preservation of democracy, saying that it was realized that if anything went wrong all of labor's gains would be swept aside in 24 hours.

No Labor Security Yet

Turning to the OPM's task of supplying workers to the country's vastly expanding defense industries, Mr. Hillman said "no serious situation has yet developed in which there was an urgent need of workers that was not fulfilled."

"So far, our primary responsibility of providing the man power for defense production has been for the most part successfully met. And that is why you read of great new plants, air training stations, and a ship ways being completed ahead of schedule."

He also detailed the great network of co-operation among governmental agencies, labor unions, employers, schools and other organizations which has spread across the country for the training of skilled workers for defense industries.

He said that 816,000 persons of both sexes have profited by preemployment courses for workers and that 1,000,000 will have been so benefited by this summer.

He held that the programs and others were giving the United States a greater reservoir of skilled labor than at any time in its history and that this was being done although the depression had caused a severe drop in the number of skilled workers. He further said that this careful training program extended over into the placement of workers and was helping to avoid the wholesale displacement of workers which occurred during the World War.

Fewer, Shorter Strikes

"In spite of the tremendous expansion of industry which has occurred, strikes are becoming less rather than more numerous," Mr. Hillman told the Committee. "And they are of shorter and shorter duration. At the present time, outside of coal, there are only about 15,000 workers on strike in the whole range of national defense.

"The defense emergency, to sum up, is teaching us valuable lessons. It is giving us a new co-operation between Government, management and labor. In everything the Labor Division has done, this striving for a three-fold harmony has been present at every step. We are getting results, accordingly not only in the colossal job of production but also in the fundamental matter of preserving and energizing our democracy."

President Intervenes

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt intervened personally Saturday on his week end vacation here to bring about ratifications by west coast shipyard employers and employees of an agreement to fix wage rates. Through a Secretary, William D. Hassett, he declared ratification would be in the interests of the whole shipbuilding program and would set a precedent for the East Coast.

From the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee of the Office of Production Management, the President earlier had received a report that it had worked out an agreement with shipyard employers and workers for identical wage rates in all West Coast shipyards.

"It is now reported," Mr. Hassett asserted, "that since the tentative agreement was reached, a minority group in Seattle is attempting to block ratification.

"In the interests of the shipbuilding program as a whole, as well as to set a precedent for the East Coast, the President hopes that this stabilization agreement will be ratified, because it seems to be a step in the right direction for speeding up the whole shipbuilding program."

He said the minority objecting to ratification was a labor group but that he did not know its affiliation or whether Harry Bridges, west coast maritime leader, was involved in any of the negotiations on the coast.

October Strike Ends

SNOQUALMIE, Wash., April 21 (AP)—The Big Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Mill, a division of Weyerhaeuser Timber Company which normally employs about 1,000 workers and loggers, reopened today after a six-months shutdown because of a strike.

The American Federation of Labor Lumber and Sawmill Workers' local voted to accept an agreement drawn up by the National Defense Mediation Board in Washington. No details of the agreement were announced by the board, but it was learned the company had granted a five-cent-an-hour increase over the September rate, making a base pay of 66½ cents an hour and upward.

The union had asked a 7½-cent-an-hour increase when it struck, Oct 28, while the company already had offered a 4 to 5 per cent increase, or roughly 3 cents an hour.

Under the board's terms, the union and company will negotiate a union demand for a week's vacation with pay.

Decries Wolf, Wolf

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Edwin S. Smith, a member of the National Labor Board, said that it was a "serious betrayal of democracy" to raise the cry of Communism" against workers who strike to "achieve a more equitable share of the product of industry."

Addressing the National Action Conference for Civil Rights, Mr. Smith added:

"It is only necessary to recall the deliberate creation by Hitler of anti-communist fervor in order to destroy the labor movement of Germany to realize that similar tactics in this or any other country may have similar disastrous results."

The conference is being held under the auspices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Defense Strike Off

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 21 (AP)—The five-day old Appalachian Mills strike, which threw 2,000 workers into idleness and stopped work on about $500,000 in army clothing orders, has been settled and workers would return to their jobs today.

Announcement of the settlement was made at a mass meeting of workers when it was said a National Labor Relations Board election would be held within two weeks to determine whether the majority of the workers want union representation.

Ford Plant Resumes

DETROIT, April 21 (AP)—The huge River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company resumed nearly normal operation today, thousands of workers streaming through the plant gates, watched by state and Dearborn police, without disorder.

No Labor Freezing

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Congressional advocates of a compulsory "cooling off" period before strikes could be called in defense industries suffered a setback when the War Department declared opposition to legislation of that nature.

The War Department's views were made known by Senator Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Senate Labor Committee. He disclosed receipt of a letter from Secretary Stimson expressing disapproval of a measure by Senator Ball (R) of Minnesota, establishing a 10-day waiting period before strikes in defense industries.

Secretary Stimson wrote that the War Department considered continuous operation of all available industrial facilities capable of producing defense materials "so imperative" that "interruptions caused by strikes and lockouts cannot at the present time be regarded as consistent with the public interest."

"It, nevertheless," he continued, "is loath to recommend restrictive legislation concerning labor relations as long as there is hope that other methods of preventing interruption to production will prove effective."

Federal Action Is Expected To Settle Soft Coal Dispute

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—There were indications today that formal government action to bring about settlement of the soft coal dispute, already menacing defense production, might be imminent.

Secretary of Labor Perkins already had made what some labor circles thought might be her last effort to get the disputants together before handing the whole argument over to the Defense Mediation Board.

Two of the three parties in the case, the United Mine Workers and the Northern Coal Operators, made a point of saying they believed an early settlement could be reached—if the Government assisted in a resumption of negotiations.

The southern operators, after their break with the northern mine owners who accepted an agreement with the U. M. W. for a general wage scale allowing no differential for the South, set up headquarters at Washington. They marked time, standing on their statement that they were willing to resume negotiations with the U. M. W.) but at Washington instead of New York. The U. M. W. insisted that the southern operators return to New York, contending that the miners must remain there to clear up details of the agreement with the northern owners.

Reopening Plan Balked

Secretary Perkins, in asking a resumption of negotiations between the southern operators and the UMW, also proposed that production in northern mines be resumed Tuesday. This was turned down by both the UMW and the northern operators.

Although at Washington the situation appeared drifting toward the Defense Mediation Board, John L. Lewis, President of the UMW, already was on record as opposing intervention by that agency. In a recent talk to a convention of anthracite miners, Mr. Lewis asserted:

"We are not going to follow the formula that the Mediation Board has discovered—of wiring the strikers to go back, bust their strikes, then have them come to Washington to mediate the remnants of it."

A new attempt was made to continue negotiations in the coal deadlock when L. Ebersole Gaines, Chairman of the Southern Coal Operators Wage Conference, sent a telegram from Washington to Mr. Lewis urging an immediate conference.

Mr. Gaines asked Mr. Lewis, now in New York, to meet the Southerners "as the fully recognized bargaining agency for our 150,000 employees." Mr. Gaines said that no agreement could be reached "if your attitude remains the same as it was when you forced us out of the Appalachian Conference."

Mr. Lewis promptly replied his group would "be delighted" to accept the invitation "to negotiate a contract" but that the meeting would have to be in New York. Mr. Lewis said that "we are involved here in two other important conferences and cannot leave."

Less Pay in South Wanted

Southern operators contend that because of disadvantageous freight rates they cannot meet northern competition unless they pay lower wages.

Noting this argument, President Roosevelt said yesterday that the Interstate Commerce Commission was looking into the rate situation. In a telegram to the Chief Executive, the northern operators said today that they were "alarmed" at his comment. They asked a "complete investigation" of rates without any "pre-judgment of the issues."

Another development bearing on the coal situation was an announcement by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, that 1940 soft coal production costs averaged 18 cents a ton below averages used by the Interior Department's Bituminous Coal Division in fixing minimum prices.

In view of this, Secretary Ickes said it was "reasonable to expect" that proceedings preliminary to adjustments in the minimum price levels might be opened soon.

Informally, it was suggested by others that such adjustments might eliminate any basis for increased coal prices as a result of higher wages for miners.

WPA Plans to Improve South Carolina Airport

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—South Carolina's oldest aeronautical landing field, Memorial Airport, now undergoing a $500,000 modernization program, has been designated by the Work Projects Administration as one of 350 airfields in the Nation which are "strategic" to national defense.

The WPA has allocated $300,382 of its funds for improvements to the Spartanburg airport, according to information received here from Washington. The money, local sources said, would be added to those already being spent on the airfield to enlarge and modernize it still further.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Tom Sawyer Should Have Known of This

NEWS ITEM—A MANCHESTER, CONN., GENTLEMAN PAINTED HIS HOUSE WITH A MIXTURE OF BUTTERMILK & OCHRE PIGMENT INSTEAD OF LEAD & OIL—SAYS ITS CHEAPER, TOO, THAN ORDINARY PAINT.

HELLO, DAIRY? SEND ME UP ANOTHER GALLON OF BUTTERMILK—I'M GOING TO PAINT THE SUN PORCH
FETCH ME ANOTHER QUART OF OUTSIDE WHITE, LEM
JOHN, YOU'LL HAVE TO QUIT PAINTING THE HOUSE WITH BUTTERMILK—NELLIE'S JUST LICKED THE NORTH END CLEAN
MOO
BUTTER MILK
GORDON, IF YOU DRINK ANY MORE OF THAT, THERE WON'T BE ENOUGH TO FINISH THE GARAGE
BUTTER MILK
L. F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Jones Sees Defense Booming But Warns of Complacency

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones declared today that although defense activity is "better than good," there is no room for American "complacency."

"There is no place for indifference," Secretary Jones said in a speech prepared for delivery at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

The Secretary coupled a report of progress in defense over the past year with two warnings:

"If the aggressor nations are successful, our generation is apt to see little of tranquillity.

"If we are to get ready to defend ourselves, let's be sure that we do a good job of it."

Dwelling momentarily on "our lack of preparedness" a year ago, he conceded it is "not easy for a peace-loving people like ours to change overnight from purely peacetime pursuits to complete all-out effort at arming, even for defense."

$12,500,000,000 in Contracts

"This is particularly true," he said, "because we have always had faith in the protection of the oceans, and have always believed that no power could invade us.

"Maybe we can't be invaded, but we might become isolated economically, and that would inevitably lead to war. Trade outlets are the cause of most wars."

On defense progress, he said more than 14,000 separate prime contracts and probably more than 100,000 sub-contracts had been let for manufacture of everything from corporals' chevrons to bombers and battleships.

These contracts, he explained, called for an expenditure of more than $12,500,000,000.

He reported than 784 new defense plants costing more than $2,100,000,000 had been built or were building by the War and Navy Departments, and that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was building or financing more than 100 others at a cost of $650,000,000.

"Anyone who thinks this is not progress," he said, "doesn't know what he is talking about. Negotiating this many contracts involving in round numbers $16,000,000,000 is progress, and production is getting well under way.

"I am afraid, however, that as a people we have not yet realized the imperativeness of our defense necessities, that we have not yet been shocked. . . . No matter how fast defense production climbs, it will not be fast enough to meet the need, nor to satisfy our state of mind—our anxiety.

High Light of Meeting

"There is no place in the crucial world of 1941 for any delay, or any excuses."

If Americans wish to preserve their accustomed way of life, he asserted, "we must lay gun on gun until every threat to our security has been met."

Secretary Jones' address was a high light of the forty-first annual one-day meeting of the Associated Press, attended by the co-operative newsgathering agency's members from many parts of the country.

Some 600 publishers, editors and business managers of newspapers throughout the United States and Canada are in New York for the meeting and for the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, starting today and which center about a chief topic of national defense as it relates to newspaper publishing.

Already publishers have considered the opportunity for service by newspapers in the national emergency, and, at a recent New York meeting, representatives of national, regional and state associations issued this three-fold statement:

1. That the newspapers recognize their primary obligation to further national defense in every possible manner.

2. That the newspapers also recognize their essential duty to furnish complete and accurate information compatible with military necessities.

3. That the newspapers in the performance of these obligations bespeak the cordial consideration and co-operation of federal and state authorities concerned with national defense.

The board of directors of the Associated Press paid tribute in its annual report to the courage, devotion and hardihood under war conditions of the organization's foreign correspondents.

American Poles Welcome Premier

CHICAGO, April 21 (AP)—Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in Exile, yesterday told an estimated 70,000 persons of Polish birth or ancestry to remain "loyal citizens" of the United States and declared that England and its Allies would win.

Speaking in a wind-swept Soldier Field, the Commander of Polish Armies in England said:

"The war today is not for Poland or Czechoslovakia alone, but for Christian civilization. We cannot doubt for a moment the outcome of the war. As I trust in God and in civilization I am sincere in saying that we will win. . . .

"I want you Americans to remain loyal citizens of the United States. Today the unity of the Polish people is fighting and will fight until the very last. The Army is fighting on land, sea, and in the air, and even right now guerrilla warfare is going on in Poland."

Patriots All, but Pay No Tax

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 21

"Small earner don't pay no tax," the letter said. "I am enclose $20 money order. Contribution for American defense. God blessed America."

That is the thought expressed in many letters from rich and poor which reach the Treasury and the White House with gifts from 10 cents up.

Making public excerpts from these communications today, the Treasury said that the donations were being put into a special account marked "miscellaneous receipts, donations from United States citizens for national defense." The present total was not disclosed, but it is in excess of $11,000.

A donor in Pennsylvania telegraphed $150 with the comment "for defense." Here are some random passages from other letters:

"I can't make enough to have income tax as I only had six months' work last year. But I can afford to send you $10 to help be prepared against war, but I don't want war."

"Please forgive my bothering your office with the clerical work of transferring only $2 to the national defense."

U. S. Daylight Saving Law Favor Rises, N. Y. Survey Says

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The Merchants Association of New York says a survey shows a rising sentiment in favor of a uniform Federal daylight saving law as a defense program measure.

Daylight saving time—one hour ahead of standard time—will be in effect in all or part of 17 states from 2 a. m. Sunday, April 27 to 2 a. m. Sunday, Sept. 28.

Thomas J. Miley, Secretary of the Association, said the Association had received favorable answers to a questionnaire from over 600 municipal officials and Chambers of Commerce in the 48 states, although adverse sentiment came from agricultural areas.

"An added hour of daylight would speed industrial production, conserve gas, coal, and electricity, reduce industrial accidents and foster the health of workers in the defense program by giving them an extra hour for open air recreation," Mr. Miley said.

Representatives Donald H. McLean (R) of New Jersey and Eugene J. Keogh (D) of New York have introduced similar bills in Congress calling for establishment of nation-wide daylight saving from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October.

The Merchants Association has urged the Office of Production Management to adopt national daylight saving.

October Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 21—The argument over daylight saving is on again in Chicago—with a new angle.

This time only the month of October is concerned. Chicagoans supposed they had settled the question over four years ago when they had a chance to vote on the subject. They had a choice of three proposals: one for year-round Central Standard Time, one for year-round daylight saving time, and another for the adoption of "fast time" from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September. They chose the last, by a vote of more than two to one.

Since then Chicago has been moving its clocks backward and forward on the dates most cities use for changing from winter to summer time and vice versa.

But the Chicago Daily Tribune, morning paper, original sponsor of year-round daylight saving time and loser in the battle of 1936, didn't forget. One bright spring day not long ago an article appeared in the newspaper quoting leaders in recreational and sports activities to the effect that it would be fine to extend daylight saving time through the month of October.

And the next thing that happened was the introduction of an ordinance in the City Council to make the change effective.

That was a signal for the Chicago Daily News, afternoon paper, to speak up. In the 1936 controversy, the Tribune urged, while the News opposed, the year-round daylight saving plan.

The argument has its amusing side. The Tribune focuses attention on the hour of daylight saved for school children and adults who play in city parks. The News brings to attention the extra hour of darkness that would settle down on the October mornings if daylight saving time is extended through that month.

"If the City Council extends daylight saving time to November," says the News, "the sun will rise in Chicago on Oct. 30 at 7:31 a. m. That figure is one minute later than sunrise under standard time on the shortest day of the year, in late December."

Daylight Time in Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—As daylight-saving time approaches, those cities in Ontario and Quebec which were on daylight time last summer will not have to change their clocks. For they have remained in advance of the sun throughout the winter.

And the result, it is estimated, has been a saving of 190,000 extra horsepower of hydroelectric power which has thus been made available for war industry.

The idea was to avoid peak loads—to prevent the maximum demands for power for street railways, for lighting and for factories coming all at the same time. This meant that power plants could be utilized more effectively and that it wouldn't be necessary to build additional plants to take care of peak loads. The saving was about 115,000 h. p. in Ontario and about 75,000 h. p. in Quebec, both Provinces being centers of war industry.

The suggestion made by Herbert Morrison in Britain that an additional hour might be included in the daylight saving cut, making the difference between standard and daylight time two hours, is not likely, it is understood, to be followed in Canada.

It is considered quite possible, however, that in view of the success in Ontario and Quebec, some widening of daylight time may be put into force this summer.

Daylight saving has been far from universal in Canada. No city or other community in Alberta, for example, has adopted daylight saving. The city of Winnipeg voted down the idea several years ago. It is entirely a municipal affair. In the case of Ontario and Quebec, only municipalities which had daylight saving in force in the summer were asked to continue it for the winter. Among these communities were Montreal, Sherbrooke and Quebec in Quebec Province, and Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton in Ontario.

What will happen next fall is a matter for conjecture. A number of municipalities in eastern and western provinces will revert to daylight saving on or about the first of May, but whether the Federal Government will extend the daylight saving in winter principle at the end of the summer is a matter for the Power Controller, H. J. Symington, to consider and the Cabinet to decide whether daylight saving should be adopted across the country. In any event, it is certain that throughout the war those towns and cities who kept daylight saving through the past winter will continue to do so.

Hoover Urges Food Plan Test

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Former President Hoover declared last night his proposal to relieve the suffering in some German-occupied countries "does not diminish our sympathies and hopes for the British cause one atom."

"It gives us more right to speak for the cause of these ideals and of these little nations," he said in a speech prepared for a radiocast of the National Student Committee on Food for the Small Democracies over the Mutual Broadcasting System. His brief talk closed a half-hour program in which college students at various points in the country participated.

Mr. Hoover said the United States had just made "the greatest gift ever made in the history of mankind from one nation to another in aid of the British cause."

The former President said the plight of Europe's conquered peoples "is due solely to their supreme sacrifice on the altar of Democracy," adding there were 12,000,000 Americans descended from these European stocks "who demand an opportunity to help their relatives."

All plans for feeding them, Mr. Hoover added, insist that the peoples must be protected from German requisitions of the food.

"We have asked that a practical and sensible experiment should be tried," he continued. "If that experiment fails, we shall have done our best as a Nation."

Largest Bomber Nearing Completion, Can Fly to Europe and Back, Non-Stop

SANTA MONICA, Calif., April 21 (AP)—Four years and 9,000 blueprints after construction started, Douglas Aircraft's famed B-19 is ready for test flights.

Rolled out onto Clover Airport for final tuneups before testing its wings, probably late this week, the B-19 poised like a dragon fly on an ant hill—an ant hill swarming with 6-foot men who looked tiny from the top of the rudder, 42 feet, 9 inches above the ground.

Seven hundred thousand man hours went into construction of the new giant of the airways, which was built to fly 7,750 miles nonstop—to Europe and back.

The bomber has a wing spread of 212 feet, an overall length of 132 feet.

It has a top speed of 210 miles an hour, cruising speed of 186.

Douglas' largest previous landplane was the DC-4, with a 138-foot wingspread and a 2,200-mile cruising range. The Boeing XB-18 is larger, with a spread of 153 feet.

Douglas didn't disclose the cost of the B-19 but it spent $2,500,000 on the DC-4. Maybe that'll give you an idea. The DC-4 was sold to the Japanese Government and reports say it cracked up in Nippon.

The B-19 fairly bristles with guns but the number is a military secret. Its bomb capacity is 18 tons.

Its empty weight is nearly 42 tons — 83,253 pounds. Loaded to capacity it can carry another 41 tons. It requires a normal flight crew of 10 and has sleeping accommodations for eight of them.

It can be equipped as a transport to carry 125 fully armed men.

Four Wright duplex-cyclone motors generate 8,000 horsepower.

Named to test the B-19 the minute the U. S. Army says the word are Maj. Stanley Umstead, chief test pilot of the Army Air Corps, and O. W. (Bill) Coyle, Douglas testing ace.

G.O.P. Puts Speeches On Disks for Radio

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Republican Representatives are getting their views on current issues before their constituents these days by having their speeches recorded on disks which are shipped to their local radio stations and broadcast.

And it doesn't cost them a penny.

The Republican National Committee pays the bills—about $5 for each recording, including postage. The idea is no novelty to Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, who has been doing it for years.

The transcribed addresses are not those made on the House floor. The recordings are made whenever a House Republican makes a radio speech here which is not broadcast over the national networks.

This is only one of several activities begun by the Republicans to whip up interest in the party in preparation for next year's Congressional contests.

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War Halts China's Social Revolt

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

War has upset the pattern of orderly evolution in the Far East no less than in other parts of the world; perhaps more so, because the Far East was less established in what we think of as modern ways.

What war can do to a Nation in progress was well summed up at Chungking, shortly after the turn of the present year, by then U. S. Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson, since transferred to Australia, who has mused over the China scene for many years.

"China was a Nation in course of revolution," said Mr. Johnson. "The Sino-Japanese war halted that revolution. It is still halted. If the Chinese emerge victorious, the revolution will proceed. If they are defeated, it will remain halted or will turn backward."

Changes in Japan

Japan, too, has been deeply and drastically affected by its war in China even though it has felt the shock of attack only upon its men in the China field. The whole pattern of its national economy, and of its national thought, has undergone shattering change from which recovery must be slow and which may never again pick up at exactly the point of deviation.

Only those countries which have not engaged in war have been able to proceed with the processes of that "changing Orient" which people everywhere have associated with the idea of an Orient becoming modernized—more like the Western world. Of course it may be pointed out that the Orient has become like the Western world in suffering drastic setbacks through war, and that is true. But it is hardly what we have all had in mind and it introduces complications instead of fitting into the relatively orderly pattern which could have been laid out a few years ago.

The Philippines, under American direction in large degree, have enjoyed that orderly change toward modernity—of the peaceful sort—which we used to think of as characteristic of Japan. It is unlikely that anything approaching the Philippine record can be found anywhere else in the Far East, or in fact nearer than American Hawaii.

Colonial Countries

French Indo-China and other colonial countries have been held down, for the most part, by colonial policies administered from Europe; and of course now Indo-China has suffered as a result of the fate of France. Siam probably compares closest to the Philippines but the Land of Thai has had a good deal of political upset, and lately it has shown disturbing symptoms of militaristic zeal.

The Philippines find themselves nearing, in 1946, an "independence" which is precisely what the ever extending Japanese want them to have, because it gives promises of making Filipino territory easy prey to a country which not only believes itself to have a "divine mission" to rule the Orient but also is singularly adapted to get the most productivity out of tropical lands.

At the moment, the Filipinos seem to be resting on their political oars precisely because of imminent crisis — confident that events are marching so fast that the menace will either be soon averted, or strike so immediately that the United States must handle the matter whether or no. This may pretty well represent the case, as of the moment, but it hardly ranks as long-range thinking.

Changes in China

Meanwhile in China the amount of change that has come under my observation since I first traveled from Japan to North China in May, 1924, staggers the imagination. Then China was a warlord-ridden feudal land. It was the fashion for foreigners, living luxuriously in a cheap-labor area and importing their own products at a maximum tariff of 5 per cent, to discourse learnedly upon the Chinese political position which was treated almost exclusively as a military matter.

One school of thought was vociferously in support of Marshall Wu Pei-fu's program of "forceable unification," since the Marshal had some force, a good slogan and the sort of poem-brushing classical education which made it a patronizing pleasure for the Western "expert" to advocate him.

Those few radicals who, like myself, cast their eyes southward and proclaimed that the Kuomintang must eventually win out because it had the only political program in China, were treated as outcasts of sorts—not actually excluded from legation teas, but made to feel that our presence was due only to the smallness of the community.

'Inside the War'

Then came the 1926-27 period of the Kuomintang revolution, the establishment of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's rather dismaying opponent of the Wuhan Government, and gradual acceptance of the Nanking setup by all classes, foreign and Chinese. Japan's Manchuria adventure was a shock in 1931, another shock occurred early in the following year through the somewhat abortive "first Shanghai war," but General Chiang persisted in hewing to his own line and there began to appear the outlines of a really modern state in China.

Great Progress Recorded

Despite the ever-present Japanese menace, and conditions of virtual anarchy in some parts of the north due to Japanese pressure, the following years showed great progress. Not everything was to the good, there were some rather Fascist elements at times manifest in the Chinese Government, yet on the whole there was good organization, improved controls, and growth of a perfect host of developments helping the lot of the Chinese people and at the same time establishing sound trade conditions for the foreigner—including, almost especially, the Japanese in spite of constant Japanese complaints that they were not getting enough.

In that time leading up to the boom half-year of early 1937, and the start of the present Sino-Japanese war, we saw a network of roads spread out like magic through China; commercial airlines linked every part of the country with every important other part in a day; rural co-operatives began to flourish, the base for the industrial "co-op" movement of today; China was setting its house in order and while obviously this meant that the foreigner was no longer going to rule even portions of that house, there was enough prosperity for everyone—a thing that has not been seen since!

The Two Chinas of Today

Then—just as solution of China's civil strife, between Government and Communists was appearing came the war. Today we have two Chinas. One is Japan-occupied, its cities still shattered by war, its countryside struggling with the problem of reduced population and the burden of making a living under strangle-hold of Japanese trade monopolies designed to benefit only the administrators. Recovery is slow and often there is only deterioration in spite of the unconquerable will of all Chinese to survive.

Then there is free China, increasingly cut off from the outside world yet somehow preserving thin communication lines, and working with studendous ingenuity and courage to build a better rural economy, plus a new industry, in a fortunately rich hinterland. War has brought some great good to free China, perhaps the greatest being a new national consciousness.

What of the invader, Japan? Here we have a highly industrialized Nation on an intensive though impoverished agrarian economy, brought within a relatively few years to a thoroughly competitive trade position in the world.

World War 1 had its disappointments for Japan, but it likewise produced some large profits, particularly for the hated "narikin" or war profiteers, although the Nation as a whole probably cashed in to a considerable degree. World War II might have meant genuine boom times, with Japanese ships plying the seven seas to take a wide variety of products to eager consumers—but meanwhile Japan had involved itself in a wasteful, tiresome, seemingly unending conflict in China. Cabinet after cabinet pledged itself to end the "China incident" and cabinet after cabinet failed.

Konoye Back in Power

Now Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, in power when the war started, is back again to build a "high-tension defense state"—there are no aggressors in the Far East, any more than in Europe! which will give Japan an unprecedently regimented organization while at the same time steering clear of the evils of Fascism, Naziism, and Sovietism, to all of which the "new structure" has borne an uncomfortable resemblance from time to time.

The new Japanese state must be uniquely Japanese. On that point all Japanese find themselves in comfortable agreement. Yet just how the thing is to be done preoccupies many minds without producing any very convincing solutions, even from such high personages as Prince Konoye.

At the beginning of Japan's totalitarian phase there was reason to expect that private ownership might go by the board, or at least be so controlled by the Government as to be virtually a part of the State. Now it has been made clear, as a result both of a clamor by big and little business and of the militarists' observation of reduced industrial output, that in the words of the Oriental Economist magazine, "as before, private ownership and private operation are going to be the foundation of Japan's industrial structure."

The temporary nature of the National Mobilization Law (to be invoked "only in times of war" and ow invoked despite the absence of any declared war) is being stressed. There is a pronounced back-swing after an extreme swing toward comprehensive State control.

But that leaves mostly negativity. Perhaps that is in keeping with times in Japan when negativity is in fashion—a lack of goods, a lack f peace, a lack of freedom, security. and much else. The chiefly positive factors are uninspiring, consisting of such things as antipathy toward foreigners and drastic control of individual thought and act. Sober Japan is still united behind slogans which seem fantastic to the outside world, such as "the supreme mission of leading a New Order in East Asia." But observers know that hope for the orient lies in ultimate escape from such "new orders" into the sound if not always ordered progress which has been temporarily halted by conflict.

Terry the Pup Takes a Cat Nap

Wide World

They Must Have Had a Hard Day

Martha and Jackie are just a pair of alley cats and Terry merely a dog of sorts, several sorts as a matter of fact, although he won first prize as the smallest dog exhibited at the seventh annual pet show of the Boys' Club of New York. It isn't on record just how Martha and Jackie came out, but they sure found a nice, warm, soft spot for a snooze, and Terry's honors must have borne heavily upon him. Such a sleepy little dog, and will you note the "please go way an' let me sleep" expression on Martha's face.

McNutt Puts Defense Ahead Of Need of Controlling Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—The 198th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson was in the book of the National Democratic Club today as a tribute to social and labor legislation enacted since President Roosevelt assumed office in 1933, with the assertion by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, that continuance of these gains strengthened democracy for its struggle with totalitarianism.

Addressing a dinner company of 1,000 at the Hotel Commodore Saturday night, Mr. McNutt declared that the "rendezvous with destiny" which the President had predicted four years ago was at hand and that "by extending Social Security and increasing our relief of humanity, we put iron into our democracy and . . . show we mean it." National, State and local Democratic organizations, including a large Tammany Hall contingent, met for the occasion at which Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman, presided, and other speakers were Michael F. Walsh, New York Secretary of State, and Thomas C. Weeks, President of the Club.

Opposes New Labor Laws

Mr. McNutt's whole emphasis was that the United States defense effort was based on defense of the American people at home, and, denying charges that strikes had imperiled American defense production, he denounced proposed legislation to outlaw strikes, punish strikers, and choose between defense and closed shop, declaring that "a free labor movement protected by the law of the land" would be more productive than "slave labor." The 8,000,000 members of labor unions in the United States, he said, had 15,000,000 dependents and benefited by their efforts another 40,000,000 workers, making 63,000,000 people—half the total population—who would feel the impact of "harsh laws depriving citizens of what Jefferson would certainly call their natural rights."

"The only Government policy which is compatible with a democratic society," he continued, "is to insure to both labor and management complete protection of their rights under the law, and emphasize to both their respective obligations under a government which follows the teaching of Thomas Jefferson."

Likes "Cooling Off" Plan

No new laws are needed to curb strikes, Mr. McNutt declared, stating that the last several weeks had proved that the "cooling-off" period and voluntary negotiations between labor and management were successful. Under totalitarianism, he added, such compromise of the differences of labor and management as is now in progress could never be achieved.

"This is a war to defend the bus drivers of Brooklyn, the sharecroppers of Louisiana, and the auto workers of Detroit," he continued. "May we not guarantee the authenticity of the cause by improving their condition? It will . . . increase and perfect the unity of free men everywhere in their struggle against oppression. It would . . . be illogical and in bad taste for us to strive so hard to save democracy abroad while letting it slip at home.

"On the other hand we must liberate the full spiritual and physical forces of democracy. We have made a mighty effort to achieve a society based on the principles of equality and justice. In a death struggle with the forces of evil, we are unlikely to advance our cause by compromising with inequality and injustice. We must never agree to give up any of our hard-earned social gains as we are sometimes asked to do, on the theory that it is necessary to defense."

N. Y. Planners Hope to Keep City's Dominance After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Recognizing that the European war will have an "incalculable, but dominant," part in shaping the future of New York City, the City Planning Commission in its third annual report to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today recommends that the city prepare now to retain its role of national leadership in the future.

"The overrunning of Europe has demonstrated that small states cannot maintain their independence and has made it clear that only by combined resistance can political survival be insured," the report declares. "New York City is not merely an outstanding product of the political and economic system now so seriously challenged; it has become the most important metropolis of that system. . . .

Finances Grow More Difficult

"If the democratic system in America cannot find a suitable setting for its central functions here, they will pass to Washington or elsewhere. New York must do more than maintain itself; it must, as in the past, provide initiative, resources, organization and direction—if not inspiration—for other communities, the State, the Nation, and peoples everywhere who are still independent of dictatorship or hope to regain their freedom."

The problem the City faces to find revenue to provide essential services grows more difficult yearly, due to a slowing down of activities, leveling off of population and declines in real estate values, with a simultaneous increase in the demand for City facilities and services, the report says. In the face of this, the City's current finances are in "excellent condition," with balanced budgets, bonds selling above par and borrowings at low rates of interest, it adds.

Population Growth Small

"Yet despite this progress and the excellent condition of its current finances, the City is faced with exceptional difficulties in financing both its expense and capital budget requirements in the near and not-so-near future," the report holds.

The Commission says the average annual population increase of a little more than 50,000 persons reflects not only the stoppage of immigration and declining birth rate, but also lessening economic opportunities and steady migration of former residents to suburban areas beyond the borders of the City. This, in turn, it adds, has resulted in deterioration of the older sections of the City, rehabilitation of which is not only "socially desirable, but imperative if the city is to maintain a solvent fiscal position."

Newsmen Win Safety Awards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Prizes to the amount of $3,000 have been awarded to newspapers and newspaper writers by the C. I. T. Safety Foundation for their efforts in promoting traffic safety last year, according to an announcement by the Foundation.

The newspaper winners are the Oklahoman and Times, of Oklahoma City, Okla.; the Wilkinsburg, (Pa.) Gazette and the Beaver Dam, (Wis.) Daily Citizen. Each of these journals will receive a plaque commemorating its efforts to promote, traffic safety.

Newspaper writers receiving the award of $500 each for their presentation of safety news are H. A. Van Dusen of the Gary, (Ind.) Post Tribune, editorial writer; John McCullough, of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer, and Sam E. Nash of the Tyler (Texas) Courier Times and Telegraph. Awards of second, third and fourth places carrying prizes of $250, $100 and $50 respectively, in each of the three divisions and 12 honorable mentions of $25 each also were announced.

C. D. Batchelor, of the New York Daily News, won second place among the cartoonists, and Reginald M. Cleveland, of the New York Times was third among the editorial writers. The judges were Arthur Robb, Editor of Editor and Publisher; Maxwell Halsey, Associate Director of the Yale University Bureau of Street Traffic Research, and Tom A. Burke, Vice-President of the Greater New York Safety Council.

This is the first time the C. I. T. Safety Foundation has made awards to newspapers and newspaper writers. The Foundation was established in 1936 by the C. I. T. Corporation Automobile Finance Company. Announcements of the awards was made by John W. Darr, Director and Trustee of the Foundation.

New Group Urging Convoys, Says U. S. Is Already at War

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—A new organization of prominent citizens called the Fight for Freedom Committee was today embarked on a drive to arouse Americans to the necessity of convoying war supplies to Britain, even through use of "our shipping, our Navy and our Air Force."

Formed over the week end on the proposition that the United States is in fact already at war, the Committee would convince the Nation that "there is no lasting choice between war and peace" and that the Axis attempt at world domination threatens the United States equally with Britain, Greece, Yugoslavia, France and China.

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia is Honorary Chairman of the Committee, while the active head is the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Southern Ohio, who won the Distinguished Service Cross in the World War. Initially announced as members was a group of 223 educators, cleries, lawyers, journalists and others, some of whom have also been affiliated with the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

Simple and Direct

Putting its thesis in simple terms, the Fight for Freedom Committee declares in a manifesto:

"Hitler cannot allow our goods to get to Britain. If he does, he will be beaten. We cannot allow our goods to be sunk in the Atlantic. If we do, we shall be beaten. The problem is simple and the answer is a willingness to do whatever is necessary to insure a Hitler defeat.

"That means accepting the fact that we are at war, whether declared or undeclared. Regardless of what we do, Hitler will attack us when he feels it to his advantage."

The manifesto adds that once the United States accepts the fact that it is really engaged in combatting the evil of Naziism, "we shall at last find a peace within ourselves which can never come as long as we seek safety at the cost of others' sacrifices. Thereafter, the Committee declares, there will be no "hesitation or delay in leadership, no holding back from unremitting and unselfish effort anywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land."

Attitude Toward Peace

Turning to peace aims, the Committee holds that the defeat of Naziism will result in a new order in which political, social and economic democracy will have opportunity to attain a full growth, an order "in which man may at last attain the full stature of human dignity, and which all peoples, free from fear, may live in freedom to build those foundations of righteousness and justice upon which a lasting peace must rest."

The Committee recalled that Senator Glass never before had agreed to lend his name to a non-governmental committee, but said it had invited him to break his rule on the ground that he was one person with the courage to tell people "the exact and ugly truth." In accepting Senator Glass replied:

"Because of the great principles involved and the desperate situation in which we find ourselves, I am putting aside the considered practice of a lifetime to lend my name and whatever strength I may have to the work of the Fight for Freedom Committee."

The Committee lists among its first members Col. William J. Donovan, Rupert Hughes, the Rt. Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Los Angeles; Herbert Agar, Editor of Louisville Courier-Journal; Judge William Clark, United States Circuit Court of Appeals of New Jersey; Dr. William Allen Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College; James P. Warburg, and Roger D. Lapham, member of President Roosevelt's Mediation Board.

Anglo-Venezuelan Pact Reached on Oil Development Plan

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, April 21 (AP)—An agreement between Great Britain and Venezuela to make possible the development of vast oil fields some geologists believe lie below 4,000 square miles of water in the Gulf of Paria will be signed soon, it was announced April 19.

A second agreement would provide for the cession by Trinidad to Venezuela of Patos Island in the gulf, which separates this island from Venezuela. Such an agreement would end a century-old dispute between the two countries over the sovereignty of Patos Island.

In return Venezuela will recognize British sovereignty over uninhabited Soldado Rock at the southern entrance of the Gulf of Paria.

Head of Venezuela Relinquishes Office

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 21 (AP)—Gen. Eleazar Lopez Contreras has formally relinquished the office of President of Venezuela on the expiration of his constitutional term, thus becoming the first person in 40 years to give up that post voluntarily.

However, he will remain as Acting Chief Executive until a successor is chosen at an election for which Congress has yet to fix a date.

Lopez Contreras became President in 1935 upon the passing of Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez.

The two announced candidates for the office are Gen. Isaias Medina and Romulo Gallegos, the latter a novelist supported by elements opposed to the present regime.

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Postum

CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN

Senate Favors Busier Busy Bees, Adds $33,000 to Bee Culture Budget

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—After speedy agreement on billions for bombers, bullets, and barracks, the Senate and House failed to see eye to eye today on how much money should be devoted to the worthy cause of making busy bees a whole lot busier.

Behind the difference of opinion is an ancient urge of natural scientists—to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before—applied to the bee family.

Government bee experts confided to Senators that they were able to maintain two queen bees in a single colony, although beekeepers for centuries had believed that the rule was one queen to a colony.

S. A. Rohwer, Agriculture Department official, testified recently that this was important because the two-queen establishment was a stronger colony and could produce approximately 54 per cent more honey.

The bee expert noted that increased honey meant busier bees and more pollenization of fruits and crops, the chief value of the buzzing insects to mankind.

Surprised Senators promptly voted to add $33,000 to the annual appropriation for bee culture above the $50,000 previously approved by the House.

Mr. Rohwer explained that the funds were needed to continue numerous experiments with bees so that this knowledge could be handed on to the thousands of beekeepers of the country. He estimated that the bee business was worth about $100,000,000 annually for honey and beeswax alone, with no possible guess as to value in pollenization of crops.

The $33,000 "battle over bees" is one of the smallest of scores of increases made by the Senate in the annual farm bill. In voting $1,340,798,707 the Senate made increases of nearly $450,000,000, and the House thus far has manifested little enthusiasm for the boosts. The question of providing more money for bees and dozens of other agricultural items is something a Senate-House conference must work out when it adjusts the differences in the two versions of the bill.

Fire Defense Manual 'Out' but It's Secret

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia told April 19 of completion of a "secret" wartime fire defense manual, based on observations of three New York firemen, who went to London to study the effects of aerial warfare on cities.

The book, to be withheld from the public, will be distributed among Mayors, fire department heads, and public safety officials in large cities. It was published by the United States Conference of Mayors, of which Mr. La Guardia is President.

Flagstad Off to Norway To Join Her Husband

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Opera star Kirsten Flagstad left aboard the Dixie Clipper for Lisbon April 19, the first stage of her journey to Oslo, Norway, to join her lumberman-husband, Henry Johansen.

"I am going to Europe as I am used to doing in April, and I expect to return in September," the Wagnerian soprano said.

John C. Lathrop

John C. Lathrop, C. S. B., who passed on at his home in Brookline last night, has been active in Christian Science ever since he first became a student of this religion. He was a member of the last class taught by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in 1898, and was later called to be a member of Mrs. Eddy's household for 18 months, serving some of this time as her corresponding secretary.

He was enrolled as a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1897, served as First Reader of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, and in 1911 was appointed First Reader of The Mother Church.

From 1914-15, he served as President of The Mother Church and then as a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship from 1918 to 1924, when he resigned. For five years, thereafter, he engaged in the further teaching and practice of Christian Science. From June to November, 1929, he again served on the Board of Lectureship. During the past 12 years he has devoted all his time to the teaching and practice of Christian Science.

3,645,267 in Draft If Put at 18 Years

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—lowering the minimum age for Selective Service to 18 years would add 3,645,267 men to the total of possible draftees, the Census Bureau estimates.

Suggestions that this be done have been advanced informally in Congress, but members of the House Military Committee have indicated opposition. At the same time, it has been proposed that 30 be made the maximum age instead of 35.

The Census Bureau estimated there were 19,717,411 men between the ages of 18 and 35 on April 1, 1940, when the Census was taken. Its figure appeared conservative, however, since it estimated there were 16,072,144 in the 21-35 age group whereas nearly 16,500,000 registered for the draft last autumn.

It figured that reduction of the maximum draft age to 30 would take 5,031,282 from the list of registrants.

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Tsouderos Heads New Greek Cabinet

ATHENS, Greece, April 21 (AP)—Emmanuel Tsouderos became Premier of wartime Greece today, succeeding Alexandros Korizis who committed suicide April 18.

Mr. Tsouderos had been named Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance and Provisional Minister of Economy in the Cabinet formed yesterday by Admiral Alexander Sakellariou as Vice-Premier and the King in the dual role of Monarch and Premier.

Admiral Sakellariou remains as Vice-Premier.

Greece's new Premier declared the Greeks would fight to the end, until the Balkans are cleared of those who led the infamous campaign against us."

In a radiocast message to the Nation, he said:

"You may rest assured that glory eventually will crown Greece. Greece will remain faithful to her commitments and she is grateful to her great ally, Britain, who came here on her own initiative to fight.

"Behind us we also have the assistance of the United States, from whose great humanitarian principles mankind will benefit. With such allies we may be assured that right and justice will prevail."

Mr. Tsouderos has been active in Greek public life for more than 20 years. He is a native of the island of Crete and began a political career with his election to Parliament in 1920.

One of Greece's leading economists, he carried on negotiations with Britain in 1926 for settlement of the Greek war debt. He has held Cabinet posts previously as Minister of Finance and Communications and more recently served as President of the Bank of Greece.

. Members of Cabinet

Announcement of the new Government came only a day after King George had assumed the premiership temporarily and had broadcast a message to the Greek people "to remain united and steadfast, to carry on the fight for the country's honor and independence and to defend their nation to the very end.

Members of King George's Cabinet, who continued under Mr. Tsouderos were:

Vice-Premier and Minister of Marine—Admiral Sakellariou.

War and Markets—Gen. Panayotis Panagakos.

Air—Gen. P. Nicolaides.

Communications and Provisional Railways—Gen. G. Kordzas.

Foreign, Finance and Provisionally National Economy—Emmanuel Tsouderos.

Press and Public Welfare.—Theologos Nicoloudis.

Agriculture, Labor and Co-operatives—Aristides Demetratos.

Interior and Home Security — Costas Maniadakis.

Education and Provisionally Justice—P. Sekeris.

Mercantile Marine — Stavros Theophanides.

The new Cabinet met immediately after taking the oath.

Not Greek by Birth

King George, who has acted with outstanding courage and decision in the Nation's supreme crisis, is not a Greek by birth. He is Danish, English, German and Russian.

King George's Royal House of Glucksburg dates back only to 1862 when the Greek National Assembly asked the British Government to name a successor to expelled King Otto I and the second son of Christian IX of Denmark was nominated as George I.

George II, grandson of George I. was born just outside Athens in 1890, the eldest son of King Constantine. When Constantine was deposed in 1917 by ultimatum, George II was excluded from succession to the throne by the British, who charged him with German sympathies. The crown went to Constantine's second son, Alexander.

Constantine was restored to the throne in 1920 only to be deposed again by a revolution in 1922. In the meantime, Alexander had passed on and George II became King on Sept. 27, 1922.

But George was not King long. An unsuccessful counter-revolution in 1923 made his position difficult and Army and Navy officers demanded the end of the Glucksburg dynasty.

George left Greece Dec. 19, 1923, with his Queen, Elizabeth, daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania. They had been married on Feb. 27, 1921.

A Greek republic was set up by plebescite on April 13, 1924, after the National Assembly deposed the dynasty and banished its members from Greece.

For 12 years then, George was an exile.

In 1935 came the long awaited recall—a move reputedly the work of famous Gen. John Metaxas, Greece's late premier. On Nov. 3, 1935, a plebiscite returned King George to the throne by a vote more than 90 per cent in his favor.

Wide World

King George of Greece

Who has formed a "National Victory Government" in his country's hour of crisis.

Bay Staters Win Camp Fire Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Nine national leadership awards featured the Middle Atlantic Conference of the National Council of the Camp Fire Girls here April 19 in annual recognition of service as outstanding "guardians," or volunteer leaders. Recipients of the silver medallions, each representing a district in the Camp Fire organization, were: Mrs. Jean Weeks, Weymouth, Mass.; Miss Catherine Drayer, West Reading, Pa.; Mrs. Lora Bostwick, Arlington, Ga.; Mrs. Mildred Walsh, Waco, Texas; Mrs. Florence Wood, Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. Elizabeth Hungate, Wenatchee, Wash.; Miss Ruth Wheeler, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Ruth Schellberg, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Mrs. Frances Emrick, Columbus, Ohio.

Announcement by the Council cites the winners for "unusual service to the Camp Fire program of citizenship training and character-building activities." More than 100 adult delegates were present for the day-long discussion of problems of youth leadership.

Where Axis Is Attacking

By a Staff Artist

Scene of Fighting in Greece

Black arrows indicate main points of Axis advance. The broken line represents the battle front on the morning of April 21.

War in 'Very Grave Phase,' General Weygand Believes

ALGIERS, April 21 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of the French forces in North Africa, expressed the belief during an interview yesterday that the war had entered "a very grave phase" and reaffirmed his determination to defend French North Africa against any invader.

He declared also that the unity of both Empire and the French motherland remains constant.

The interview took place at the Winter Palace.

"In your opinion as one of the world's best-known military experts, has the war entered a real decisive state?" he was asked.

"That would be difficult to say," he replied. "Modern weapons offer a strong offensive method but permit also an equally persistent and prolonged defense. But if the war has not reached a decisive point it has reached a very grave phase."

The interview turned to President Roosevelt's decision to declare the Red Sea no longer a combat zone and thus permit American ships carrying war materials to go there.

General Weygand agreed that this caused a new situation for North Africa. Asked about the reaction of French North Africa he said:

"The word reaction involves two things: one physical, the other mental. The physical side poses the question of defense, the mental side the question of opinion. I don't know what the opinion is."

For defense General Weygand has an army whose morale is "good." He repeated a declaration he had made on a previous occasion that he would use the army against any power attempting an invasion.

One of the General's responsibilities is to help unify North Africa behind France. Questioned about the results he said he felt the feeling of unity had "improved here as in France over the hesitation noticeable at the time of the armistice."

He observed that foreign radio propaganda was being used in an attempt to provoke the natives but expressed confidence in his ability to hold them loyal to France.

"They recognize the benefits morally, physically, economically, and religiously, enjoyed under French Governorship," he said.

Head of British Navy Rebukes Critics of Campaign in Greece

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander lashed out at "armchair critics" of Britain's decision to send troops to Greece, and declared to his London audience that Italian transports destroyed by the Navy run into six figures."

"There are some who can be wise after events and who criticize strategy and military dispositions," he said. "I ask them to realize the vast change in the situation since last June when France collapsed and the assassin Mussolini entered into the war thinking he was going to get something cheap.

"There were many people then who doubted our ability to last many weeks."

Enumerating Britain's African victories he said:

"It seems wrong in the circumstances for an armchair critic to tell us we ought not to have risked our position in Libya to go to the aid of Greece. . . . I do not think the Government has any need to apologize for its decision."

He said Britain's burden in the Battle of the Atlantic was "grievous and heavy" but predicted an increasing toll of German submarines and long-range planes.

He declared Britain would have to go on struggling "to get back to something like the escort position we had in the last war when we worked not only as a single fleet but had five powerful Allied fleets and five times the number of destroyers we have now."

"The amazing thing," he said, "is that the Navy has kept the lifeline open."

The First Lord said one of Germany's best submarine commanders, Schepke, was eliminated and that Commander Otto Kretschmer, credited last December with having sunk more than 250,000 tons of shipping, was a British prisoner.

Herr Kretschmer, Mr. Alexander continued, was "idolized in Germany as the wolf of the Atlantic."

At Sittingbourne, in Kent, Solicitor General Sir William Jowitt told a meeting that Britain "could not lose the war in Greece, at the Suez Canal or in the oilfields of Mosul," but could lose if "Britain is successfully invaded or starved out."

Hitler is expending about twice the quantity of oil he is getting and "as to machines, once the American supply becomes effective, if it gets here, will be conclusive," he said.

Officer Says Nazi Battleships Fled to Brest

FORT ERIE, Ontorio, April 21 (CP)—The German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, reported recently under repeated Royal Air Force bombardment at Brest, France, were chased there by the British battleship Malaya and her destroyer escort, Pilot Officer Ted Hannall of the Malaya said today.

Mr. Hannall is here for a brief visit.

Ship Recaptured

VICHY, France, April 21 (AP)—Reports reaching Vichy today from the German-occupied zone of France said French warships had "recaptured" the 4,279-ton French freighter Fort de France from the British off Gibraltar and brought her to Casablanca, French Morocco, a week ago today.

According to a report, printed in a Paris newspaper, the ship had been stopped by a British warship which headed her for Gibraltar. French warships were said to have intercepted the Fort De France and forced a British prize crew to change course to the Moroccan port. This account said the freighter carried supplies for France's civilian population.

[The Fort de France, used in trade between France and the West Indies before the war, came to the Port of New York after the war began and finally was held there under a Federal writ of attachment pending libel action for $145,000 damages.

French Line officials paid the libel and litigation charges, releasing the ship, which sailed last Dec. 17 for Martinique, French colony in the West Indies.]

Raiders Ousted

SAN PEDRO, Calif., April 21 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Lawrence M. Cosgrave, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Australia, declared April 19 that four-motored Consolidated bombers had sunk or driven out of action German commerce raiders operating in the far Pacific.

Colonel Cosgrave arrived on the Matson-Oceanic liner Monterey, en route to Ottawa.

He reported that in Australia, "we put many German experts, interned at the start of the war, to work designing tools and planes for defense of the Empire."

Axis Tanker Sunk

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—The Admiralty today announced that the British submarine Tetrarch had sunk a fully laden tanker on its way to Tripoli, North Africa. The ship presumably was carrying supplies from Italy to Axis troops fighting in North Africa.

Swedes Seek Ships

STOCKHOLM, April 21 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry advised the Swedish Legation in Berlin yesterday to request the release of seven Swedish fishing vessels which were seized a week ago and taken to Denmark.

Root Gets Navy Job

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Oren Root, Jr., head of the Associated Willkie Clubs of America in the 1940 presidential campaign, went to work today at the Navy Purchasing Office. He was called to active duty as an ensign in the Supply Corps of the Naval Reserve.

Yugoslavia Stands as Symbol of Heroism

WASHINGTON April 21 (AP) — The Yugoslav people will carry on the fight against the Axis despite the defeat of their armies in Yugoslavia, Constantin Fotitch, the Yugoslav Minister, declared after a conference with Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State.

"The last two weeks," Mr. Fotitch said, "are only the first phase of Yugoslav participation in the common struggle of democratic countries for the principles of civilization. The Yugoslav King, Government and people will continue the fight imposed upon us by the Axis powers."

By R. H. Markham

Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in this country

Yugoslavia has ended its brief existence—for the time being. It was founded in December, 1918, and disappeared with the capitulation of the Yugoslav Army in April, 1941.

In all the annals of men, there has been a Yugoslavia only 268 months. Poland has come and gone several times; so has Czechia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Lithuania.

But Yugoslavia was a new state—so far, it has made just one brief flight across the stage of human events.

During all of those 22 years of existence it faced the extremely formidable handicap of history. In America, historical forces seem frail, because Americans organized their state in a new country, where history has not crowned the hills with breastworks nor sent unseen armies charging down all the highways. But the Yugoslavs found history entrenched in every valley, master of every mountain range, singing in every folk song, glowing or glowering from every folk costume and reverberating from every church bell.

The rather primitive, disunited, not well-disciplined South Slavs tried in two short decades to undo the work of two full millenniums. It is no surprise and no cause for despair that at the first attempt circumstances have foiled them.

The Yugoslav people or peoples are not new, of course. Their forebears resided in those southeast European valleys and mountains for 1,000 years, some much longer. That area, from the time of the earliest Caesars, has been a scene of bitter conflicts. In few other lands have such abysmal enmities persisted so long.

The reader will recall that two of the greatest centers in the ancient world were Greece and Rome. He also will remember that the whole civilized world was polarized about these two places and split into a Western and Eastern Empire.

The fissure, caused by that split, passed directly across Yugoslavia. Half of the country became and remained Byzantine; half became and remained Roman. Even today, the Yugoslavs see that difference in their food, clothes, customs, laws, and ways of life. Julius Caesar of the West and Constantine of the East still live in those Yugoslav hills.

One may recall that about 1,000 years ago the Christian Church divided into two sections, the eastern and the western. The dividing line passes directly across Yugoslavia. That separation happened a very long time ago, but is almost as fresh as though it were of yesterday. It is proclaimed anew each day. It shouts from the hats and robes of the priests, from every religious service, from the names they give their babies.

Ancient history also shrieks from every Yugoslav daily paper, from the very script in which it is written. The centuries gave half the kingdom one kind of letters; tht other half, another kind.

To all this must be added the fact that the two most remarkable sets of rulers in European history also cut Yugoslavia squarely in two. One was the Hapsburgs; the other, the Turkish Sultans. Each of these dynasties in the course of more than half a millennium left impressions that have so far proved indelible. It is quite probable that the Hapsburgs were the most powerful family that ever exercised domination in Europe. They created a very distinct way of life.

This writer believes that without any map or guide he could tell from costumes, homes, market places, fields, food, greetings, and games whether or not any town he was visiting had been in the Hapsburg Empire. He also could tell whether the town had, within recent decades, been under the Sultanic rule. These are two different worlds. Yugoslavia was divided between them.

In addition to all these cardinal differences, there were a hundred little sources of historical enmity and friction. So the Yugoslavs had to overcome enormous difficulties and do it very quickly. Their State has vanished from the earth—for the present. Their attempt at democratic co-operation has failed temporarily.

It was one of the grand ventures of modern history and deserves a number of comments. The first is that Yugoslavia was not an artificial organization, not the arbitrary concoction of a few statesmen at Versailles. On the contrary, Yugoslavia formed itself. It was an indigenous growth, just like the United States. From the landing of the first American colonists until the adoption of the Constitution approximately 200 years passed. It took our fathers two centuries to work out the new State. Of course, France played a vital role in the process, but essentially the formation of America was an American act.

Likewise, Yugoslavia was the fruit of the long, heroic efforts of the Yugoslav people. They had been working and fighting toward that for 114 years.

They were not much more divided than the early American colonists. If they had been free from outside attack, they might have succeeded. The attempt to gather the Yugoslavs into a united, independent state was the same kind of noble venture as the formation of a free, united America. There is less justification for Italian and German domination over the South Slavs than for British domination over Americans.

Now a word regarding Yugoslav democracy. It is easy for stone throwers to throw stones at that. But striving toward ideals is a much more vital act than failing to reach them. Yugoslavia deserves credit for daring to try a very hard, high road.

From the time of Alexander the Great until about 1880 there was practically no democracy whatever in the Balkans. The Balkan peoples were looked upon as European waifs. Their land was dominated by Roman emperors, Byzantine despots, barbarian conquerors, Turkish tyrants, Austrian and Hungarian feudal lords, and for two millenniums enjoyed no self-government.

Yet the Serbs, coming out from under the Sultans, the Croatians, emerging from Hungarian feudalism, the Slovenes, freeing themselves from Austrian absolutism, dared to try democratic methods. And until the very end, they held to that ideal. They resolutely rejected both Naziism and Fascism. Their desire was government by the people and for the people. They made a magnificent effort to attain what Lincoln fought a war to preserve. They defied empires and millenniums. Even with their mistakes and failure they deserve the commendation of Lincoln's fellow-citizens.

Now, one naturally asks: Were the Serbs wise in defying Hitler. This question will be debated for hundreds of years. Historians still dispute as to whether Athens was wise in opposing Philip, the invader 23 centuries ago.

This Serbian opposition to Herr Hitler caused the destruction of Yugoslavia and brought dire destitution. But even if Belgrade had continued in its acquiescence to Herr Hitler, Yugoslavia would have been destroyed as an independent state. The Nazis would have become its absolute masters. They would have placed their agents in every place of power. Austria acquiesced and was wiped out. Czechoslovakia acquiesced and was torn to pieces. Rumania acquiesced and is a wretched vassal, shorn of all power and all honor. Hungary acquiesced and is Herr Hitler's retainer.

The Serbs are the kind of people who succumb fighting and not fawning. They first met the invading Turk in the fourteenth century. They first defied Sultanic masters in the nineteenth century. They, first of all the southeast European peoples—except the Greeks—refused supinely to place their heads in Nazi yokes. As the centuries pass, the Serbs will sing of this defiance. All succeeding Serbian generations will rejoice that their fathers in 1941 dared defy oppressors. And men who love freedom, during all the coming ages, will think of the Serbs as they do of the Spartans at Thermopylae.

Let him who knows whether Socrates was wise in not running away, say whether the Serbs were wise in refusing to say "Heil Hitler."

Germans Take French Ships; Tonnage Placed at 240,000

VICHY, France, April 21 (AP)—Fifty-three ships of nearly 240,000 tons have been requisitioned from France in recent months, reliable informants said today.

[Neutral news sources have reported that Germany has been using requisitioned French merchant ships for the purpose of transporting German troops and materials across the Mediterranean from Sicily to North Africa.]

The trans-Atlantic French liner De Grasse, 18,453 tons, heads the list of the ships reported requisitioned. Others include the Mexique, 12,220 tons; the Kerguelen, 10,123; the Vendee, 9,153; the Flandre, 8,571, and the Yangtze, 8,150.

This is the first figure on requisitioned means of transportation since it was learned that by last February 140,000 out of 450,000 French freight cars had been requisitioned and that 240,000 of the remainder had been concentrated in Occupied France. (These cars were requisitioned by the German authorities.)

"Firmness" Demanded

Le Temps, the influential newspaper, called early last week for governmental "firmness" to set "limits to the requisitioning."

It said food supplies for France depended upon freedom of the sea and on domestic communications.

Up to now the Vichy Government has directed its statements toward British seizures of French merchant vessels, saying that these seriously threatened the country's remaining imports and explaining that the losses could not be replaced for lack of shipyards.

This issue came to a head on March 10 when the Government announced the 108th British seizure of a French ship since the armistice and when Vice-Premier Jean Darlan threatened to convoy the French merchant marine with the remainder of the French Navy.

British Ships Engaged

This threat seemed fulfilled at the end of the month when shore batteries at Nemours engaged British ships which were trying to halt four French vessels convoyed by a torpedo boat. The French suffered four fatalities and seven wounded, but the ships succeeded in continuing.

On April 2 the 2,998-ton Azrou, one of the ships in the convoy, reached Marseille with a cargo of wool and food and it was reported later that a second ship of the same convoy, the 8,056-ton Bangkok, arrived at Marseille with a cargo of rubber.

[On March 31 an official statement of the French Naval Ministry said that the ships attacked off Nemours carried "neither rubber nor war materiel nor any food supplies destined for the enemies of England.]

In British Hands

VICHY, France, April 21 (AP)—A Naval Ministry official said today there now are 139 French merchant ships of 500 tons or more in British hands.

The same source would neither confirm nor deny a report that 53 ships had been seized by Germany, but said all ships held by the Germans were taken at the time of the armistice and that none had been requisitioned since.

Of those in British hands, the official said 45 were seized at sea or in Free French ports.

Pressure on Vichy

VICHY, France, April 21 (AP)—Well-informed quarters reported today that Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan and Former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval are likely to meet soon to discuss strong German terms concerning which rumors are flying fast.

The German terms were reported to go beyond mere economic collaboration between France and the Reich.

M. Laval's star appeared to be in the ascendancy again, and his friends and leaders have appeared here in force in the last few days.

[In Berlin, political quarters said there was no confirmation that M. Laval might return to the French Cabinet, or that Reichsführer Hitler had sent a personal telegram to Chief of State Philippe Pétain.]

Left in League?

GENEVA, April 21 (AP)—France's notification that it is withdrawing from the League of Nations was held up for hours because officials couldn't remember how many nations are left in the dwindling institution.

Several hours of research finally established that there still are 30 full and independent members out of an all-time high of 54.

Spain, Rumania, and France also are technically still members until their two-year notice expires, while 10 states occupied by Germany and three by Soviet Russia also remain members theoretically.

Councils Ended

VICHY, France, April 21 (AP)—The Government ordered yesterday that 22 more Municipal Councils dissolve and hand over their administration to special committees.

Five were disbanded on grounds of hostility to Chief of State Philippe Pétain's regime's "national revolution," and the others for internal disagreement among their members.

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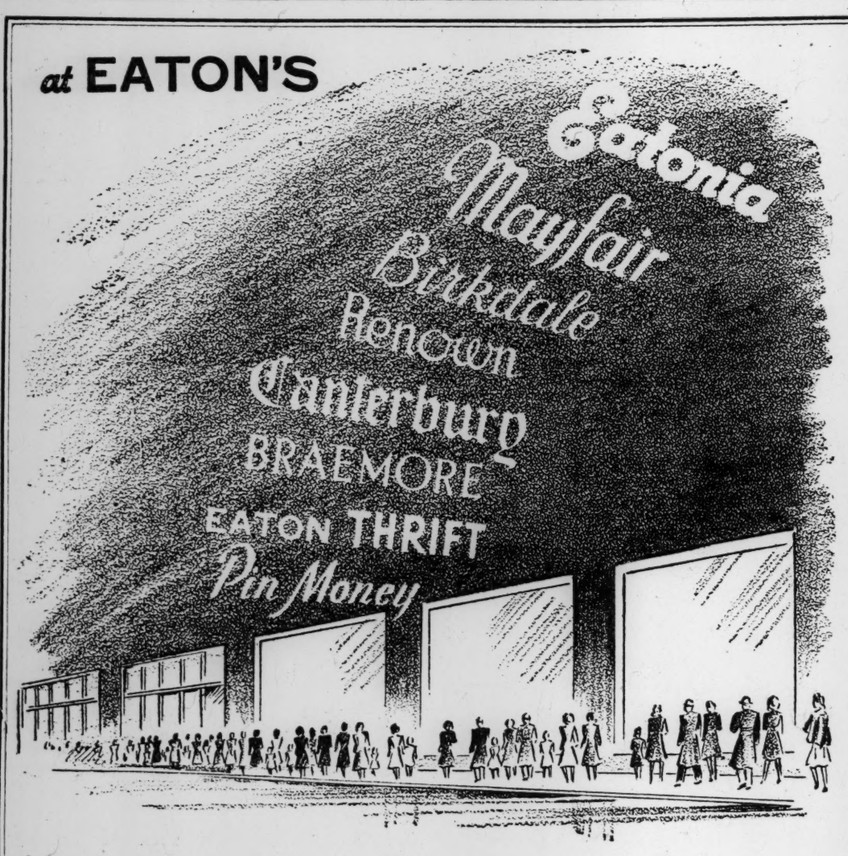

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Matsuoka Urges All Japan To Stand Firm Behind Axis

TOKYO, April 21 (AP) — Japan and the Soviet appeared to be accepting their neutrality pact of a week ago at face value.

It was learned that there have been removal of Japanese troops in Manchukuo toward the south, in a direction indicating they were not bound for China.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka returned here from his historic tour of Axis capitals and Moscow.

In a radiocast, Mr. Matsuoka urged the Japanese people to stand firm in the same way the German and Italian people are standing in Europe, and said "all official and civilian quarters in Germany and Italy reveal their determination to share the lot of the Japanese and Manchukuoan peoples. I wish Japanese and Manchukuoans would clearly recognize that."

"Childish" Opposition

He declared the pact would be beneficial both to Japan and Russia, and that the opposition of some newspapers of other powers was "rather childish."

Praising the "really warmhearted treatment given me" in Moscow, he said he had gained the impression that "remarkable advance" had been made in domestic conditions in the Soviet since his last passage through the country eight years ago.

"In short, the Soviet, to say nothing of Germany and Italy, is making full preparedness with a firm resolution to combat the unprecedentedly aggravated world situation," he said.

He said the pact was "outside my fondest expectations" and a "complete surprise."

Along with stories on Mr. Matsuoka's return, Domei, Japanese news agency, reported under Manila, Philippines, date that United States Army authorities had advanced the deadline for evacuation of army dependents from July 15 to May 15.

Hostile Plans Denied

The dispatch said "special arrangements" were being made to speed the removal of women and children of Army men.

A tempering influence against alarmist agitation, such as the press comment on Russia possibly joining Japan, Germany, and Italy in war against the United States, Britain and China was the recent denial by Koh Ishi, Director of the Government Board of Information, of rumors that Japan intends aggressive military or naval action against Singapore.

This statement, observers say, has been repeated word for word by Baron Kiichiro, Hiranuma, Home Minister, indicating its source must have been from high in the Cabinet.

A portion of the Japanese press, however, declared that "it no longer is a crazy dream to expect a great war with Japan, Germany, Italy, and Soviet Russia on one side, and the United States, Britain, and China on the other."

The newspaper Miyako, which was joined in this line of thought by other papers, said possible war between Germany and the United States necessarily would lead to "war between Japan and the United States" and that this war might come before June.

Passengers Barred

SHANGHAI, April 21 (AP)—German travel agencies here said today they had received word from their Harbin offices that the Russian Trans-Siberian Railroad would carry no foreign passengers until after May 3.

The prohibition, the agencies said would affect chiefly about 300 Germans who use the railroad every month. Reasons for the ban were not disclosed, but it was assumed troops were being moved and that Russia may be attempting to move west huge amounts of goods accumulated at Vladivostok and Manchuli.

Responsible quarters acquainted with travel conditions on the Trans-Siberian Railway, however, recalled similar closures in previous years during Red Army maneuvers.

President Backs British Plea For 1,000 American Doctors

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt urged young American doctors last night to volunteer for service in military and civilian hospitals of "our British friends."

The text of the presidential statement follows:

The British Red Cross has appealed through the American Red Cross for up to 1,000 young American doctors to help it meet an acute shortage of doctors in British military and civilian hospitals. As President of the American Red Cross I heartily approve this request.

When the British appeal came to my attention, I asked the opinions of the surgeons general of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service. They joined me in believing we should encourage eligible American doctors to volunteer for this humanitarian service with our British friends.

I am also informed that the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Counsel, the American College of Surgeons and the American College of Physicians have offered their assistance to the American Red Cross in meeting this emergency.

The young doctors whom Great Britain so desperately needs can do much to heal the wounds inflicted alike upon civilians and military in this cruel war. Those who volunteer will be enrolled by the British Red Cross and will work under the protection of the Red Cross Treaty of Geneva, a covenant which has been respected by belligerents since 1864.

To any American doctor, who is eligible and able to go, service in this cause presents a splendid opportunity.

Stimson Backs Plea

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson said today he favored furnishing the British Red Cross with 1,000 young American doctors to meet a shortage.

Said Secretary Stimson:

Naturally, we must look to our interests in the light of the emergency which faces the world today. We shall need several thousand more doctors in our own Army. However, I feel that we should do all in our power to aid in obtaining these physicians, consistent with the needs of our own national defense. I can see no objections, therefore, to the fulfillment of this request through the machinery of the American Red Cross.

Need Declared Vital

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—Dr. J. E. Gordon, American liaison officer to the British Ministry of Health, estimated today that it would take the United States three months to meet President Roosevelt's appeal for 1,000 doctors for service in Britain.

Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode said the American doctor volunteers would be given a lieutenant's rank with the same pay as the British and would not have to pay Britain's income tax. A British lieutenant's base pay is about $4 a day. At the end of the first year they will be promoted to a captaincy, he said. The Americans would be put in British units and not organized as separate American units.

Dr. G. C. Anderson, a secretary of the British Medical Association, said the British civilian population would be endangered alarmingly if the appeal went unanswered.

"The last war offered no such problem," he said.

Broad Progress For Peace Seen

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Despite the conflicts in Europe and Asia, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has expressed belief that the last two decades had seen more progress in international organization for maintenance of peace than any other period of history.

George A. Finch, Secretary, pointed in his annual report to continuous functioning of the League of Nations for 25 years, the International Labor Organization, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the Pact of Paris pledging the signatories to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy. He said League of Nations units now in refuge in the United States would be needed when current wars end.

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Wide World

A Queen Learns to Type

Queen Alexandrine of Denmark taking one of her regular lessons in typing in Copenhagen. Her Majesty recently bought a portable typewriter, and a private instructor comes to Amalienborg Castle to teach her how to hit the proper keys. Passed by Danish censor.

Wavell Rushes Support to North Africa

By the Associated Press

Successful British resistance to Axis counterattacks in the Libyan-Egyptian desert is gaining valuable time needed by Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell to rush up reinforcements from other fronts, British military quarters said today.

The beleaguered British garrison at Tobruk, Libya, still is holding out and the most recent German-Italian effort to take the port cost them four of a dozen German tanks which penetrated the town's outer defenses, a general headquarters communiqué said yesterday.

In the Salum area, just inside the Egyptian border, British mobile columns harassing Axis forces were reported to have caused the Axis forces serious losses, the communiqué said. (The Germans said they took Salum last week.)

The German High Command said Nazi combat planes dropped heavy caliber bombs on the port facilities of Tobruk and on other military objectives in the area on the night of April 18 and again yesterday—there were many direct hits followed by "great fires and heavy explosions," the communiqué said.

Tobruk lies 80 miles within Libya from the Egyptian border and the troops stationed there were encircled from the land side when the Axis mechanized forces swept eastward early this month.

British military officials in London have denied that the troops are trapped, stating that the men, if necessary, could be withdrawn by sea but that as the situation stands their presence in Tobruk constitutes a menace to the Axis lines of communication. The Italian High Command said that Italian and German forces in North Africa halted a British attempt to land reinforcements near Bardia, Libya, adding that the Axis forces captured all troops which succeeded in setting foot ashore.

Bardia is 10 miles from the Egyptian frontier and northwest of the Salum area, just inside the border in Egypt.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command reported extensive British air raids in Eastern Libya and Tripolitania. Motor transport vehicles were destroyed in numerous localities, including Acroma, El Adem, Bardia and Monastir by bomb and machine gun attacks, a communiqué said. Axis planes were reported bombed and damaged at Derna Airdrome and an attack was made on the Berka Airdrome.

British airmen raided Bengasi and Tripoli Harbors on the night of April 18 and started fires on moles and quays.

Meanwhile, cautious references began appearing in London as to the possibility of a German force raid on Siwa Oasis, which is 200 miles due south of Salum and which served as the base for an unsuccessful German attempt to attack the Nile Valley and the Sudan in 1915.

British said it is a glittering enough prospect to tempt the Nazis to defy seasonal sandstorms and treacherous desert conditions, for Siwa is but 250 miles west of Bahariya Oasis, from which roads and trails radiate to Cairo and other points down the Nile Valley to Asyut, where a dam supplies Middle Egypt with water. British armored cars defeated this German scheme in the last war.

Aosta Fights On

ROME, April 21 (AP)—The Duke of Aosta, Italian Commander in East Africa, rejected a British demand for unconditional surrender of his forces in order to insure protection of the Italian population, Italian officials announced today.

The announcement said Lieut. Gen. Alan Gordon Cunningham, British Middle East Commander, sent the Italian Viceroy a message declaring he could not assume responsibility for protection or succor of Italians located outside the zone occupied by British troops unless the Italian forces laid down their arms.

"Consequences can only be avoided with complete and unconditional surrender of the whole Italian forces," General Cunningham wrote the Duke.

The announcement said Aosta replied:

"I reject proposals of a military nature which you advanced, without giving them consideration. Responsibility rests on you for treatment which the white population shall receive from the moment when British forces or native troops which you organized and armed or which are dependent upon you in any way, may occupy places inhabited by the white population."

In informing Premier Mussolini of his action, the Duke assured him "the struggle will be continued everywhere to the bitter end."

[British columns were still advancing on Dessie, Ethiopia, the British headquarters communiqué from Cairo said. The capture of 200 additional prisoners was reported. In southern Ethiopia, it added, pursuit of retreating Italian forces is proceeding in increasing degree by patriot (native Ethiopian) activities.]

Hitler Celebrates on Train

BERLIN, April 21 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler celebrated his fifty-second birthday yesterday in a special railway car somewhere on the Balkan front behind the German lines.

In Berlin, where in peace times the event is marked by pomp and ceremony, the only outward sign was the presence of thousands of swastikas waving from windows. The United States Embassy participated to the extent of displaying its national colors in keeping with international courtesy.

Leland Morris, United States Chargé d'Affaires, called at the Reich's Chancellory and entered his name in the diplomats book of birthday greetings to the Führer.

Herr Hitler's private celebration began at midnight when members of his staff assembled in his dining car.

In a radiocast from the special train, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring tendered the best wishes of the armed forces to Herr Hitler.

"Today," Marshal Göring asserted, "t is the fervid desire of the German soldier, and his solemn pledge, to be victor wherever you, my Führer, command.

Others present included Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Deputy Nazi leader Rudolf Hess, Heinrich Himmler, chief of all German police; Admiral Erich Raeder, chief of the naval forces; and Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchtisch, Command-in-Chief of the Germany Army.

Observers described Herr Hitler's connections with the outside world while he is aboard the train as "the same as in the Reichs Chancellory—regardless of where the train moves there is no interruption in communications with the outside world and the Führer at any moment can contact members of his staff anywhere."

They explained that daily military communiqués have been transmitted from a press car attached to the train. A nine-man staff is under supervision of the Reich's press chief, Otto Dietrich.

Spain Exiles Franco Foes

MADRID, Spain, April 21 (AP)—Señora Dolores Ibarruri, known as "La Pasionaria," former Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo, and Luis Araquistain, former Spanish Ambassador to France, were deprived of their Spanish nationality today by a political responsibilities tribunal and exiled for 15 years.

The tribunal also ordered confiscation of all their possessions in Spain.

Legal authorities said the sentences applied only to a political trial and that the three former leaders of the Spanish Republic still were charged with rebellion, which carries a capital penalty. There has been no announcement to indicate that these trials have taken place.

Señor Alvarez del Vayo and Señor Araquistain are reported to be in North America, while "La Pasionaria" was said to be in Russia.

Señor Alvarez de Vayo was Republican Foreign Minister during almost all of the Civil War period, and Señor Araquistain was Ambassador to Paris during the first part of the war.

Señora Dolores Ibarruri earned the title of "La Pasionaria" for her impassioned speeches in the Cortes (legislature) and during political reunions. A Communist deputy, she was the wife of an Asturian miner and was said to have participated with her husband in the Asturian rebellion of October, 1934.

Augusto Barcia Treller, former Republican Minister to Uruguay, was given the same sentence as the other three.

Donates Library

VERSAILLES, France (via Berlin) April 21 (AP)—James Hazen Hyde, wealthy American and former Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, has donated the contents of his famous library to the City of Versailles, it was announced today.

Mr. Hyde left his home in the rue de l'Hermitage in Versailles before German occupation of the City last year.

Plea Fails to Move Gandhi

BOMBAY, India, April 21 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, Nationalist leader, declared today his seven-month-old "individual civil disobedience" program must "continue at all odds."

His statement was in reply to a London Times appeal to call off the movement in view of European war developments and a widening breach in India between Hindus and Moslems.

Hindu-Moslem riots at Ahmendabad, 300 miles north of here, caused at least 56 fatalities and injury to 318 persons, it was reported April 20. Strife broke out April 18 and police fired on crowds twice. More than 400 rioters were arrested.

Mr. Gandhi said the movement was neither anti-Moslem nor anti-British.

"It remains a silent declaration of unquenchable faith in the power of nonviolence even in the midst of circumstances so terrible and so baffling as face the world today, Mr. Gandhi said.

Mr. Gandhi approved the "individual" movement last October as a substitute for general civil disobedience. The leader has approved restricted opposition to Indian participation in the British war effort.

Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, flew to Ahmendabad to investigate the riot situation. Rioting was said to have broken out between the Hindus and Moslems when it was rumored the Hindus planned a procession past the Moslem mosque.

Weather Man Is Right, Nine Times in Ten

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 21

The Commerce Department yesterday declared that the weather man is right about nine times in ten, but acknowledged that many people don't think so.

Such persons are misled, the Department said in a statement, because forecasts sometimes are fulfilled in only a portion of a given area. It added that "simple statistics" gave the weather man an accuracy average of 85 to 90 out of 100 tries and that this ratio tended to improve with modern methods.

Furthermore, the Department said, the Weather Bureau saves the Nation hundreds of millions of dollars a year through data supplied to agriculture, industry and commerce.

RAF Bombs Strategic Nazi Centers

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—British bombers started large fires in Cologne last night and also raided Dusseldorf and the docks at Brest, on the German-occupied French coast, the Air Ministry announced today.

Oil stores at Rotterdam and the docks at Dunkirk and Ostend also were bombed, the Ministry said.

A heavy laden ship of 3,000 tons was hit and left sinking off the coast of Norway and other shipping was attacked off the Dutch coast, it declared, and other aircraft bombed the airdrome near Caen, France.

In the only activity over Britain yesterday, some bombs fell in east and southwest England during the night, the Government said, and two Scottish towns were strafed during the day.

The Government acknowledged many casualties and heavy damage was inflicted here in the overnight raid, which was almost as bad as Wednesday night's worst attack of the war on this Capital of Empire. The south and southeast counties also were hit, it added, but nothing like London.

Evidence of the fatalities and destruction caused by the raiders was unfolded as rescue squads with cranes and pneumatic drills worked throughout yesterday and into the night clearing away wreckage.

The weight of the hour-long attack fell heavily upon working class residential areas and modest families could be seen today loading their salvaged belongings on handcarts and pony shays and heading for makeshift homes.

Although the devastation was not as widespread as on Wednesday night, the Germans repeated the same tactics. They showered fire bombs and explosives by the hundreds over many parts of the city and along the Thames Estuary at the same time.

Commons Damaged

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—Both Commons and the House of Lords were damaged in recent air raids, it has been announced officially.

All of the windows of the House of Commons Library were destroyed, a large water tank was smashed and Nazi bombs ripped a hole in the roof over the members' lobby.

The Parliament buildings had suffered damage from bomb hits last autumn.

In the House of Commons the Speaker's House in the inner quadrangle was struck.

Neither house was in session at the time. No casualties were reported among the staff or fire-watchers.

It was also disclosed that St. Andrews, the largest church designed by Sir Christopher Wren, had been destroyed in recent air raids on London.

Charles Dickens culled many of the names used in his novels from the church register.

The Brazilian Embassy at London was seriously damaged by the big German raid on London on the night of April 15, but the staff escaped injury, the Foreign Office in Rio de Janeiro announced.

Ireland's Defense

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 21 (AP)—Nine districts covering the whole of Northern Ireland have been declared defense areas under an order by the Northern Ireland Minister of Public Security. Belfast is one of the areas.

Belfast, capital of warring Northern Ireland and part of the United Kingdom, was hard hit by a four-hour German raid on the night of April 15. Many persons were killed.

So serious were fires in that raid that Dublin, capital of neutral Eire, sent equipment to aid the Belfast firemen.

Canadian Munitions Officials Hail Agreement With U. S.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 21 (AP)—Officials responsible for munitions production in Canada hailed with satisfaction today the arrangement reached by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt for joint utilization of Canadian and American resources in the production of war materials.

The effect is that Canada will pay for the parts and materials required from the United States with goods instead of money, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe said.

Full details of the program for exchanging war materials have not been worked out but there is a wide range of supplies and manufactured articles which Canada can advantageously supply to the United States.

Some of them come from new factories established here since the start of the war, Mr. Howe said.

The items include aluminum, small ships, chemicals, zinc and possibly other metals and gun barrels.

The new policy is expected to put a definite end to consideration of the possibility of manufacturing airplane engines in Canada.

U. S.-Canada Statement Text

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Following is the text of the joint statement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King on U. S.-Canada arms co-operation:

Among other important matters, the President and the Prime Minister discussed measures by which the most prompt and effective utilization might be made of productive facilities of North America for the purposes both of local and hemisphere defense and of the assistance which, in addition to their own programs, both Canada and the United States are rendering to Great Britain and the other democracies.

It was agreed as a general principle that in mobilizing the resources of this continent, each country should provide the other with the defense article which it is best able to produce, and, above all, produce quickly, and that production programs should be co-ordinated to this end.

While Canada expanded its productive capacity many fold since the beginning of the war, there are still numerous defense articles which it must obtain in the United States, and purchases of this character by Canada will be even greater in the coming year than in the past.

On the other hand, there is existing and potential capacity in Canada for the speedy production of certain kinds of munitions, strategic materials, aluminum and ships, which are urgently required by the United States, for its own purposes.

While exact estimates cannot yet be made, it is hoped that during the next 12 months Canada can supply the United States with between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 worth of such defensive articles. This sum is a small fraction of the total defense program of the United States, but many of the articles to be provided are of vital importance.

In addition, it is of great importance to the economic and financial relations between the two countries that payments by the United States for these supplies will materially assist Canada in meeting part of the cost of Canadian defense purchases in the United States.

In so far as Canada's defense purchases in the United States consist of component parts to be used in equipment and munitions which Canada is producing for Great Britain, it was also agreed that Great Britain will obtain these parts under the Lease-Lend Act and forward them to Canada for inclusion in the finished article.

No Iron or Steel Used In New Compass Building

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Completely without iron or steel is the new building housing the Kollsman Instrument Division of the Square D Company, where magnetic compasses and precision aircraft instruments will be assembled and adjusted.

Brass, copper, aluminum and wood were used for conduits, pipes, nails, bolts and girders in order to make the structure nonmagnetic. Brick was used instead of concrete.

Canadians Pursue Escaped Germans

PENINSULA, Ontario, April 21 (AP)—Soldiers and guards plodded the snowy wilderness of the Northwestern Ontario bush country today and watched the railroad tracks in search of six German war prisoners still unreported after a mass break from Canada's most isolated internment camp.

Meager reports reaching this station house on the railroad between Schreiber and White River indicate that most of the 28 noncommissioned officers of the German Air Force who broke out of camp Friday night are accounted for.

Nye Points Need Of Strong U. S.

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota asserted here that no cause in the European struggle merited the shedding of American blood.

"We are simply putting our neck right out as we never have before. We have got to . . . make ourselves strong in our own defense and be ready for the worst that might come out of Europe to be directed against us," Senator Nye said in part.

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War Extends Along World-Wide Front

Continued from Page 1

tinent against the Nazis is one of these.

Another is the statement of Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka regarding the Russo-Japanese pact on his arrival back in Tokyo after his visit to Berlin, Rome and Moscow. Although inconclusive, his references to the fact that Japan as well as Russia will profit by the agreement, taken in conjunction with reports here of Japanese preparations to intensify their southward thrust toward Indo-China, are interpreted as pointing in that direction.

Developments in Spain

Similarly Gen. Francisco Franco's semi-belligerent speech last week, combined with the increasingly anti-British tone of the Spanish press and hints after a two-day Cabinet meeting in Madrid of "important military and diplomatic happenings" seem to prefigure the revival of Nazi pressure in Spain.

[Reports from Madrid indicate that the United States has again "explained" the American position with regard to its aid to Britain in an effort to bolster the remaining resistance against Spanish military co-operation with the Axis. But the British reversals in Greece have apparently made a marked impression upon the Spanish Cabinet which is reported under new pressure to permit passage of German troops across Spanish territory.]

Even more important is the development of Nazi penetration into Morocco. It is learned reliably that German infiltration through both French and Spanish Morocco, but primarily the former, has now reached major proportions. The influx is said to be on a scale fully comparable to the preinvasion wave of "technicians, tourists, and specialists" which took over the key points in Rumania and Bulgaria.

Finally there are also indications, as yet indecisive but too persistent to be ignored, that the Nazi thrust through the Ukraine toward the Russian oil fields is subject not only of consideration but a certain amount of preparation on both sides.

Russian Troops Move

According apparently to reliable reports reaching here the Russians are bringing back troops from Asia and moving them toward the frontiers of Poland and Rumania. The Germans are fortifying their Polish frontier with Russia and are said to be evacuating the German population from this area while concentrating additional divisions near the Rumanian frontier. Whether or not the curtain will actually go up on this new theater of operations, and if so when, the stage is in any case being set for it.

Thus indications are multiplying in both the eastern and western European Continent that Reichsführer Hitler, far from fearing to extend his already long lines of communication, seems deliberately to seek to do so. Expert opinion here is convinced that in taking this decision to extend the war fronts almost indefinitely, he is leaving himself dangerously open to having those vital lines of communication cut by the British, who still control the seas and whose air strength, backed by America, is steadily increasing.

The authoritative view here is that withdrawal of the Greek and Imperial Forces southward from Mount Olympus in Greece—and for that matter the German swift eastward thrust in Libya to the borders of Egypt as well—must be put into perspective by regarding it on the new scale of those world-wide fronts.

Looked at in this way the movement many hundreds miles in depth recede proportionately in importance. Especially when the nature of this new war of movement and of flying columns is taken into consideration, advances or retreats over large distances are hardly more significant than variations of 10 or 20 miles would have been along a front confined, say, to northern France, as was the case in the last war.

The True Perspective

Although this may sound somewhat like an ingenuous way to minimize the tremendous gains of the German Army, it can be asserted there is much more to it than that. It constitutes a genuinely altered strategic conception of war, shifting it to the broader intercontinental basis where Britain's strongest point—its fleet—can consequently play a major role.

Besides it does not imply that Britain is abandoning the struggle on land, even if the Imperial Forces were eventually obliged to withdraw from Greece as the landing of British forces in Iraq with orders to open lines of communication through that country both toward Turkey, toward Syria, and westward toward Suez, constitutes definite evidence that the British intend to continue the battle by land as well as on the sea and in the air.

But it is nevertheless becoming progressively clear that with the Nazis now occupying most of Europe and apparently on the verge of extending their sway over the few remaining unoccupied portions, such as Spain and Greece, Yugoslavia having now been obliged to capitulate after a courageous but vain resistance, Britain is now forced to envisage war at once on a wider scale and from a longer view.

There has been a significant increase lately in the tendency here to talk of the spring of 1942 as the time when American aid will have brought relative British strength to its maximum, whereas a few months ago this coming summer was often mentioned as the period when Britain might take the offensive against the Reich.

Back on Defensive

Thus once again Britain has dropped back onto the defensive. For a brief moment when Yugoslavia decided to resist there seemed a spark of hope that Britain might be able to drive forward against Herr Hitler on a Balkan front. But as in Norway, as in the Low Countries and France, the momentum of the Nazi motorized divisions and dive bombers was too great for the limited forces Britain was able to bring into action in time.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized, however, that this strategic shift to defensive action on an intercontinental basis has not in the slightest degree shaken Britain's confidence in the ultimate victory. Neither reverses in the Balkans and North Africa, nor the heaviest bombing raids on civilians of last week have in any degree weakened the civilian morale.

Last summer, England threatened by invasion for which it was then ill-prepared and desperately short of vital fighter planes, was at bay, with its back to the none too solid wall of American support. Today it is the British Empire which is at bay before the Nazi onrush that has already overflowed from Europe onto the shores of Africa and threatens to move into Asia simultaneously with Japanese action in the Pacific.

Better Prepared

But this time it is a Britain infinitely better prepared, better equipped both in the air and on land, and it is an Empire supported to a vastly greater extent than the thin trickle of available planes and arms that were rushed across the Atlantic last July and August.

If and when it gets full American naval aid in this war Britain has no doubt of its ability to win the "Battle of the Atlantic" and, if it should develop, the "Battle of the Pacific," thus gaining victory on the right and left wings of the World War front.

Then the moment will have come to take the offensive against Herr Hitler's thinly stretched and perilously exposed line of communication on the central front on the European continent.

South Africa's Task

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, April 21 (AP)—Premier Gen. Jan Christian Smuts said in a speech here April 19 that South Africans must be ready to "go right up to Egypt" when the call comes.

Uruguay Foreign Minister Asks Joint Ship Seizures

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 21 (AP)—Foreign Minister Alberto Guani, of Uruguay, last night advocated joint action by American republics to confiscate belligerent shipping now immobilized in American ports because of the war.

Senor Guani in a statement said he had suggested that the Pan-American Conference consider such joint action. The statement did not make clear whether the suggestion called for a special conference or simply would be presented by Uruguay at the next Pan-American meeting.

Ocean Ship at Montreal

MONTREAL (AP)—The port of Montreal was opened to ocean-going shipping April 20 with the arrival of the first ship from overseas. The name of the ship was withheld because of wartime regulations.

They're Popular in Washington

Wide World

Greek and Yugoslav Diplomats in U. S.

Upper: Yugoslav diplomats at their desk in Washington: Left to right, Dr. Vlademir Rybar, Counselor of the Yugoslav Legation: Constantin Fotitch, Yugoslav Minister to the United States, and Col. Mirko Burya, Military and Air Attaché of the Legation.

Lower: Cimon P. Diamantopoulos (left), Greek Minister to the United States, and G. L. Depasta, Minister Counselor of the Greek Legation.

Greek and Yugoslav Envoys Symbols of Heroic Peoples

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Today in Washington there are two diplomats to whom no door is closed. They are Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, Minister from Greece, and Constantin Fotitch, Minister from Yugoslavia. Together with the British Ambassador Viscount Halifax, they form what is almost an Allied War Council in Washington and when they descend upon the State Department important news is not far behind.

Since a diplomat's popularity here depends largely upon the foreign policy which his country is following at the moment, Messrs. Diamantopoulos and Fotitch are as much sought after and courted today as the Queen of Washington's annual Cherry Blossom Festival.

Ever since the Greeks decided last fall to call a halt to Italian aggression, Mr. Diamantopoulos, schedule has allowed him but a few hours sleep out of each 24. Constant conversations with the President and with the Secretary of State, endless benefits at which his presence is obligatory and a thousand and one details concerning American aid to Greece have made Mr. Diamantopoulos one of the most familiar figures in the Capital.

Although Yugoslavia's opportunity to resist the Axis came at a later date than did Greece's, Mr. Fotitch's never-flagging efforts to keep Belgrade in line with the democracies have made him doubly welcome at official gatherings and private socials here. Even during the dark days when the Yugoslav leaders had gone to Vienna to sign with the Axis, Mr. Fotitch unwaveringly insisted to State Department officials that the people of Yugoslavia would never stand beside Germany so long as a Serb could lift a gun.

Completely unlike the popular picture of a Balkan diplomat, Mr. Fotitch is blunt, outspoken and extraordinarily popular with Capital newspapermen. Only last Saturday they had a chance to repay him for the many stories he had given them when, at the occasion of the famous Gridiron Dinner, he was given an ovation that brought tears to his eyes.

Today, in the persons of Ministers Diamantopoulos and Fotitch is exemplified the courage and heroism which have become synonymous with the names of Greece and Yugoslavia.

Tanker Construction Far Ahead of 1918

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The United States is building oil tankers 257 per cent faster than the great peak achieved at the end of the first World War, a survey of shipyard orders disclosed today.

A total of 142 tankers, aggregating 1,800,000 tons deadweight, now are in process of building compared with the late 1918 peak of 700,000 tons.

Contract terms require that 25 of these new tankers come off the ways this year, but recent records set in filling ship contracts weeks and months ahead of time indicate more of these vessels may be delivered than anticipated.

Gabriel L. Kaplan to Head N. Y. County Reform Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—The appointment of Gabriel L. Kaplan for special work in organizing the drive for signatures for the county reform amendment to the City Charter was announced by the Citizen's Union April 19. The Union is speeding its drive to obtain 100,000 signers to a petition in support of county reform before the end of May. If the petition gets its quota of names and is found valid, the question of county reorganization will be put on the voting machines at the time of the mayoralty election next fall.

Restoration of Palestine To Jews Favored in U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The American Palestine Committee has announced that 70 Senators had signed a declaration calling for "every possible encouragement to the movement for the restoration of the Jews in Palestine."

The Committee said the declaration had special significance "in view of the new areas which have just been shadowed by Nazi conquest, adding tens and thousands of Jews to the already great numbers who are looking for refuge elsewhere."

British Landing in Iraq Blocks Germans

Continued from Page 1

enhanced in the Middle East by this Iraq move, nowhere is expected to have a more important effect than in Ankara since it is an important step toward consolidating Turkey in the south and southeast and should, therefore, strengthen its opposition to German demands.

But it is realized fully here that Turkey's future attitude is dependent upon whether it is attacked directly and that even the defense of its own frontiers will be governed largely by the attitude of Russia with which country Turkey wishes to cooperate closely.

This situation is understood clearly by the Nazis, who probably hope first to avoid a direct attack upon Turkey by concentrating upon the conquest of Egypt, the Suez Canal, and Syria as steps to Iraq and, secondly, to intimidate or bribe Russia to acquiece in Germany's next moves in the Near and Middle East.

Meanwhile, Germany is preparing diplomatically for its next push in the Near East. Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, and Count Friedrich von der Schulenburg, the Reich's Ambassador to Moscow, are now in Berlin to receive instructions on future policy.

New Pact Forecast

A Nazi statement that Turkey, during the next fortnight, will sign a nonaggression pact with Germany appears based on the assumption that this action will be preceded by a German-Russian agreement. Whether Germany is offering Russia threats or bribes, or both alternately, it is impossible to decide.

Russia as a quasi member of the Axis group, some reports declare, has been offered a free hand in the Middle East and Central Asia while Germany concentrates on Asia Minor.

Russia, according to these same reports, demands the right to occupy certain Iranian (Persian) provinces as well as an outlet to the Persian Gulf. The movement of troops across the Trans-Siberian Railway from the Far East in order to "cope with the new situation in Europe" has been noted here. Some of these troops are said to be concentrated in the Tiflis region for "maneuvers." Whether all this means co-operation with or opposition to the Third Reich, Russia again probably will be governed by opportunism as has occurred so often in the past.

Russia continues to emphasize that its policy is its own.

Russian Policy

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden saw Ambassador Ivan Maisky on April 18, but it is understood no concrete proposals were discussed between them. Russia still is holding out for de jure recognition of the incorporation of the Baltic States and settlement of certain shipping financial, and other matters connected therewith.

Meanwhile, Moscow continues its policy of face saving in the Near East by offers of friendship and by holding off Germany from its own frontiers at other countries' expense, a policy of appeasement which Moscow so wholeheartedly condemned when the western democracies followed it. As to Russo-Turkish relations there is no evidence of direct Russian help for Turkey although it is reported that war materials from Sweden and Finland now are being transported via Russia.

While all this is going on, Britain is engaged in building up a front from Egypt to India. Three weak spots in this front are Iraq, Palestine, and India. Recent British action in Iraq should help settle the Iraq problem. Regarding India and Palestine, many British experts maintain that for their solution greater attention must be paid to certain outstanding political issues which ultimately must react upon military strategy, and particularly that the Indian issue should be settled. A Calcutta "statesman" maintains that "India should be declared a dominion."

Streit Deplores Rebuff to 'Union'

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Clarence K. Streit, author of "Union Now" and its sequel "Union Now with Great Britain," asserted April 19 the Daughters of the American Revolution "are siding with the foes of our forefathers" through adoption of a resolution in Washington opposing the Union Now movement.

"The Daughters took their action without giving us the hearing which the fathers fought to insure everyone," he said in a statement. "They did not even invite us to send a spokesman to explain our program to their convention and answer questions."

He said "had the D. A. R. taken the trouble to read even our simplest literature before passing judgment they would have saved themselves from ridicule. They would have known then that Union Now stands for organizing government in the world on the model of the United States Constitution, beginning with our Canadian friends, and the British, Irish, South Africans, Australians, and New Zealanders—if they will accept, textually, the great universal principles of the Declaration of Independence."

Norwegians Free But Far From Home

SAN PEDRO, Calif., April 21 (AP)—Grimy but proudly free, a family of eight Norwegians who fled Tromsoe just before the German invasion, provisioned their 70-foot trawler here after a 25,000 mile sail to new fishing grounds.

"We go to fish off British Columbia," said Capt. Ottar Novik, through an interpreter. "When the war is over we sail back to Norway."

The family loaded its possessions aboard the trawler Kaare II June 7 as Nazi forces moved northward. They sailed to Newfoundland, found the fishing grounds crowded, then kept on to New York, Havana, the Panama Canal, and San Pedro.

Asked why he undertook the dangerous voyage in his small boat, Captain Novik pointed to the Norwegian flag on his mast: "That's why."

San Francisco Chinese Radio China Nightly With Good-Neighbor Cheer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Nation's only short-wave radiocasts directed especially to Asia, those originating with the General Electric Station KGEI here, now include a Chinese Good Neighbor Hour each night, from 12 midnight to 1 a. m., P. S. T., which originates in San Francisco's Chinatown.

The Chinese Good Neighbor Hour was inaugurated midnight, April 19, with the reading of congratulatory messages from President Roosevelt, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and City, and State officials. C. T. Feng, China's Consul General here, represented the Chinese Ambassador. The Mandarin Theater orchestra from Chinatown here, and two Chinese singers, Chang Yut-yee and Sheuu Yin-fay, who came from New York, supplied the musical program.

Intent of the Good Neighbor Hour is similar to other short-wave good-will programs in the Nation, which are directed to Europe and Latin America. The Chinese Hour will have the added purpose of promoting unity and cultural growth among people of Chinese origin in all of Asia, the East Indies, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and the United States.

KGEI is a powerful transmitter and is heard clearly and regularly, it is claimed, in Asia. B. S. Fong, President of the Chinese Six Companies here, recently returned from Chungking, inland capital of China, where he heard KGEI. His enthusiasm and pledge of co-operation from the Six Companies led to the plan for the nightly program.

Although the first night's program originated in the auditorium of the Six Companies Building in Chinatown here, the regular radiocasts will come from the Chinatown radio studio at 846 Clay Street, said to be the first of its kind outside of China. It has been presenting programs over the air over a local station for nearly a year. Special events in Chinatown, such as the Rice Bowl and New Year celebrations, will be carried to Asia over KGEI from roving reporters on Chinatown streets.

Normally, however, Chinese operas and other music, and news in both Cantonese and Mandarin dialects, especially arranged by a group of Chinese citizens and editors here, will constitute the programs. KGEI operates on a frequency of 9,670 kilocycles, 31.02 meters.

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For Children

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Monday, April 21, 1941

A Monday Page

Hilda Was a Crab

By Else Bostelmann
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Five

Right now, that cove was not exactly a lively place. Had Hilda come here in spring time, she would have found, besides the attraction of the delicious green sea-lettuce, which she preferred really before anything else, that this little cove was a busy place.

And what a busy place! Fish, small and big of all colors, came in and out here. They snapped and snapped—thousands of little floating creatures, juicy and wiggling. Some of them were newly hatched baby king crabs, floating straight into those open mouths of these hungry fish. There were hundreds and hundreds of tiny Seahorses, so tiny and so numerous that they looked like a flimsy cloud. They had just then puffed out of Father Seahorse's pouch, where they had been waiting ever since Mother Seahorse had laid the eggs. That had been about two months before. And then one day, one of the sunniest ones, they had taken their first swim out into the big ocean world. Already they were complete, with snout and big eyes, tail and the back fin, with which they propelled themselves through the water.

Those which did not go right from the pouch into a fish's mouth grew bigger and bigger. The more little shrimps and other small live things they ate, the more they grew, the more clearly the shape of their cunning heads resembled that of a horse. Not so their movements. There was no galloping or prancing such as baby horses do, nor did they swim straight ahead, as fish do. Seahorses go up and down, or they sidle one way or the other. They concerned themselves only with living, eating, playing. Lumps of them swayed through the water with their tails curled around each other's necks or tails.

Grown Up Seahorses

Now, much later in the season, those who had survived were grown up Seahorses. The slender sea-grass had been more to them than a hiding place. It had been a home with other family members, with food in plenty. The incoming tide had brought twice daily all they needed.

Hilda was puzzled. One of the Seahorses slowly uncurled his tail from the stem of the grass and sidled in zigzag fashion towards her. Hilda was so important to herself that she thought everyone coming towards her came to fight. She lifted up her big claw in defense, but the Seahorse had no unfriendly intentions. Gently he curled his tail around that claw. He thought it was a rather nice place to hitch on. Hilda did not think so. She gave that claw a sudden move and off came the Seahorse. Which one of the two was more surprised is hard to say. The Seahorse stood upright in the water, looking soberly at Hilda. He blew the sweetest strings of silvery air bubbles up to the surface. Hilda could not fight with that funny thing. She turned and stalked away.

The tide was going out slowly but steadily. Hilda must return to her home. Scratch, scratch; she went along the edge of the cove, underneath the overhanging seaweeds. She felt the water slipping away under her feet. The sun had set. Part of the cove ground was already without water, and there was a great deal of rushing and slipping away of tiny animals into sandholes or burrowing themselves into the sand, until the tide would return about midnight.

A Fiddler Crab Concert

In passing, Hilda saw a crowd of small cousins of hers standing together. Were they having a conference? One of them stood in the middle, holding up an enormous big claw. The other claw, very much smaller and much thinner, slid over the big one like a fiddlebow. Yes, of course, they were the Fiddler Crabs. The rest of them made the same motion, fiddling away with their two claws. Maybe it was, after all, a concert in Fiddler Crab fashion.

Suddenly they stopped. As quickly as they could, they ran into their sandy burrow holes. All except one. Something was not right with his house. Perhaps someone's foot had trodden it down. He could not get in. So he began to dig and carry away little mud balls. He carried them far away—four or five feet—dropped them, stood still, popped out his eyes, looked around in all directions, and disappeared into his hole. He came out several times with his mud balls, dropped them and returned, until his home was clear.

Hilda could not linger around. The sky had turned purple. The moon rose. It was the end of her day. She had to hurry home.

(The End)

The Seahorse blew strings of silvery air bubbles that floated up to the surface of the water.

Play a Game of Tetherball

By Ray J. Marran

Did you ever play tetherball? It is an entertaining game that you play right in your own backyard—and spring is an excellent time for setting out a post and equipping it with cord and ball that will give you many hours of fun all through the summer.

One advantage of tetherball is that you can play it without having to run constantly into a neighbor's yard, or the street, to retrieve the ball. Another valuable feature is that it gives you fine ball hitting and racket wielding practice that will help you to improve your tennis game.

The pole for regulation tetherball can be made from either a 4-inch or a 6-inch square timber of fir, redwood, or white pine, if free from knots. It should be at least 13 feet long, 10 feet above the ground, and 3 feet solidly packed in the earth to prevent vibration. A solid footing for the bottom of the pole can be made from concrete.

The above-ground length of the pole should be tapered from four to six inches at the ground line to two inches at the top. A carpenter with a drawknife will taper the pole for you, smoothing it afterwards with coarse emery paper.

Paint a Two-Inch Band

Paint the pole with several coats of outdoor house paint. When that is thoroughly dry, paint with a contrasting color, a two-inch band around the pole, six feet above the ground line.

A clothesline post, if there is an open yard space all around it, may be used for an adaptation of tetherball. Two methods of attaching the tether cord to clothesline posts are shown in the illustration.

A regular tennis ball or a sponge rubber ball may be used to play tetherball. A new tennis ball should be enclosed in a stout cloth or chamois bag, so that it can be attached to the tether cord without puncturing the ball. Old tennis balls and sponge rubber balls can be attached to the cord by threading the cord through the ball with a long needle, then knotting the end of the cord.

The tether cord should be 7½ feet long and of very stout quality. One end is attached to the ball. The opposite end is attached to the top of the pole with a slip knot.

Regular tennis rackets, table tennis paddles, or home-made paddles cut from thin, white pine stock or from three-ply panel stock, and shaped like a tennis racket, can be used for hitting the ball.

The court is marked on the ground with tennis court powder. It consists of a six-foot circle drawn around the base of the pole and a line 20 feet long (10 feet on each side of the pole). This line divides the circle into equal halves. Two service spots are marked on each side of the pole, 6 feet from the pole base and at right angles to the dividing line.

The object of the game is for opposing players to hit the ball in different directions, so that when the cord is wound completely around the pole, the ball will be above the 2-inch painted band.

To Play the Game

Two persons compete in playing tetherball. Each player stands on his side of the dividing line. The player selected as server stands over his service spot, and with a racket, hits the ball gently toward his opponent, so that the ball will swing in a wide arc at the end of the cord. After the serve, each player tries to bat the ball in a different direction, so that the ball is kept swinging back and forth constantly, or until the cord becomes wound completely around the pole.

The ball may be hit gently, or if the players agree, the ball may be hit with any force desired.

Each player must stand on his side of the dividing line and outside the six-foot circle. If a player steps over the dividing line or inside the circle line when hitting at the ball, the opponent is entitled to a free serve.

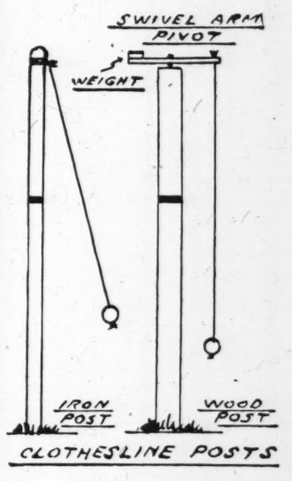
If the player who is serving fails to hit the ball or to knock it across the dividing line, or if the cord becomes entangled with the racket, the serve goes to the opponent.

If the cord winds around the pole, so that the ball is below the 2-inch band on the pole, the player, in whose direction the ball is winding, is allowed a free hit to get the ball in motion again.

The game is won by the player who hits the ball so that it winds the cord around the pole with the ball above the 2-inch band.

The serve changes at the end of each game.

Any adaptation of the above rules may be used by children playing tetherball arranged for a clothesline post. The rules for children's games may be arranged so that each time the ball is wound completely around the pole, the player hitting the stroke scores 1 point, the player first to score 20 points being the winner.



Scarlet Pimpernel Looks Out

Dick and Bobby were to have a holiday, one whole day of paddling and bathing at the seaside! They were very excited about it. Quite early, even before they had had their breakfast, they ran into the garden to look for the little flower called Scarlet Pimpernel. If it were open wide, they told each other, it was going to be a fine day. They were certain of it.

"There are always some pimpernels growing down here," cried Bobby, running towards the kitchen garden. And sure enough, they soon found several little plants. But alas! each flower had drooped its small head and its petals were drawn together as if it expected rough weather.

"Oh," said Dick, "it's going to rain. We shan't be able to go."

The Smallest Flower

Two very sad little boys, each trying not to let the other see the tears that would creep into his eyes, went back to the house and ate their breakfast in silence. This, of course, was most unusual.

But now a strange thing happened!

The smallest of the pimpernels had taken a tiny peep out of her still tinier eye at the two little boys, and had seen the tears that they were trying so hard to hide. And what is more, she had also heard what Dick had said. Now, as you know, Scarlet Pimpernels very much dislike the rain, and keep curled up tightly until the sun shines again. But this little flower had a very kind heart.

"I am going to open my petals," she said, "and then, perhaps, Mr. Sun will come from his hiding-place to look at me, and the little boys will be able to go for their holiday after all."

She gave one little shiver—or perhaps it was two—because the day was really rather chilly, and then she began to unfold her tiny scarlet petals.

Mr. Sun's Surprise

"Ugh," she murmured, "I don't like this freezing weather," and she started to close herself up again. But she had not got very far before she remembered poor Dick and Bobby, and giving herself a shake she opened her petals quite wide.

Mr. Sun, looking lazily through a dark cloud, was very surprised. "Umph," he said, and that was his way of saying, "What a brave little flower!"

Then he said another "Umph," and this time it meant "I must get a better look at her."

So he pushed—just a little—and then he pushed quite a lot, in fact he pushed himself right through the dark black cloud. And as he did so Dick happened to be looking out of the dining-room window.

"Look, Bobby!" he shouted, "the sun has come out after all. We shall be able to go to the sea!"

It was quite true. The day was just what a day should be when you want to paddle and swim.

Dick and Bobby never knew what the little Scarlet Pimpernel had done for them, and she wanted to keep it a secret, because she knew that the kindnesses you do are much nicer if you don't talk about them. So, if you happen to come across her one day, please don't let her know I have told you this story.

(These stories that we can read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Two Prize Letters

Here are the letters of Jean Lunn, seven, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Vesta Louise Petrie, seven, of South Bend, Indiana, which carried off the prizes for the best papers by "under eights" last month:

Dear Peter White:

These are the stories that I liked best: "A Lion Too Many"; "Sugar Plum and the Umbrella"; "Whiz, the Donkey, Earns His Name"; and those stories about Betsy: "Thumpy Goes for a Ride"; "Valentine Hearts in a Cookie Can"; "The Wishing Well"; "Lunch in a Tree-House"; "Bread and Molasses"; "May Day and Mother Goose"; and "Betsy Goes Back to School," all by Carolyn Haywood.

Well, let's take "Valentine Hearts in a Cookie Can" for the first one, as that was the one I thought of writing about first. I liked it because it was funny where Billy Porter spilled the flour, and it was funny where he went to get the drink of water and found the cookies instead. I wonder if he did get it afterwards, don't you?

Well, in "Valentine Hearts in a Cookie Can," everything was very nice, especially where the cookies disappear.

I also loved "Betsy Goes Back to School," and I'll tell you something very funny about it. I am seven, just Betsy's age, I am in the second grade and I have a teacher, and guess what her name is?

Miss Little! That's something to laugh about, isn't it?

On the first day Miss Little was there, I told Miss Adshead the joke, and what do you think? When we got into the pink room, guess what? Miss Adshead said, "Miss Little, Jean wanted to tell you that on the Children's Page that she read, there was a second grade teacher and her name was Miss Little!"

I also liked "Whiz, the Donkey, Earns His Name," "A Lion Too Many," and "Sugar Plum and the Umbrella," because my mother read them to us, and she is nice. Also, they were just ridiculous. I also liked the Pegeen stories.

With love,

Jean Lunn

Dear Peter White:

I like the story about "May Day and Mother Goose." I read all the stories on the page For Children and I like this one the best. It tells about school and what they did to entertain their mothers and fathers.

I enjoy Mother Goose stories because they rhyme and I like to read about animals. It sure was funny when the little pig ran away. I have a picture of Mary and her lamb in my room. It is cut out of wood and painted pretty colors. I like the pictures you had on the page with the story. I am going to cut them out and paste them in my scrapbook.

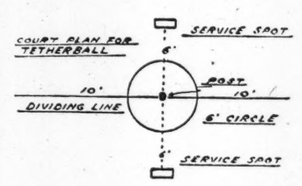
I am in the second grade. I like to read books and can read third grade books. I can hardly wait to see if I win a book.

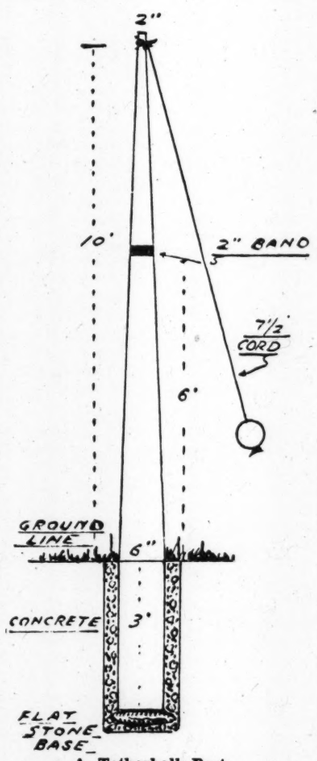
Vesta Louise Petrie

Answers to Tulip Puzzle

Here are the answers to the Puzzle Story of a Tulip, published on this page last Monday:

1. Thurs. 2. Sunny. 3. Sally. 4. Agrin. 5. Gramp.





A Tetherball Post

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The Home Forum

The Theater of Shakespeare's Day

THE PLAYGOERS of Shakespeare's day were a rowdy, rollicking lot, no less eager to enjoy a good drama or comedy than to spend a few hours at their favorite theater. The spirit was a festive one. When one member of the audience wasn't trying out his lungs on another, then the rest were doing pretty well what they liked, before, during, and after the play.

Some took their family squabbles with them; many settled down as comfortably as they could to a game of cards; the jokers bawled their droll sayings from one part of the house to the other; the young gallants, eager to be noticed in their finery, paid a special fee for the privilege of occupying stools on the stage. Hucksters hawked their wares at the top of their lusty voices and, together with the general clamor and crush, the scene is better imagined than described! It was under such conditions that the great bard's finest works were performed — and enjoyed.

* * *

Apart from such houses as The Swan and The Rose, which put on plays now and again, there were at least seven leading theaters at that time. Two closely connected with Shakespeare were The Blackfriars, built in 1576, and The Globe. It was to the first that he turned when he sought his fortune in London, and his interest in it was maintained to the last. The Globe, of which, later, the young playwright was to become part owner, was an open-air theater in so far as there was no roof to it. And, from what comfort there was within, there might just as well have been no walls. Just how "rough and ready" it was inside may be gathered from the fact that the pit, separated from the stage by some sort of fence or paling, was very much a *pit* since it boasted neither floor-covering nor seat. Like the Londoners of today, those of Shakespeare's time were never at a loss to find some suitable nickname for a person or object; and it wasn't long before the users of The Globe pit were dubbed "groundlings"—an apt name indeed.

* * *

The gallery, if it could be so called, was an even sorrier affair than the pit—a mere hotch-potch of scaffolding crudely strung together. Immediately beneath the gallery was the show part of the theater—the boxes. Housed in a balcony of their own above the stage was the orchestra—hautboys (oboes), cornets, trumpets, recorders, and viols.

The prices of admission were not beyond even the poorest of persons. For those who could afford it, nothing less than a box was theirs for the magnificent outlay of one shilling; for other parts of the theater the charges were sixpence, twopence, and a penny. These were the prices usually charged when a play had started its run. On the opening nights of new plays, it was often the custom to double or even treble these charges.

* * *

The custom of drawing the attention of the audience to the play's opening by the use of a fanfare of trumpets was a charming one. It took the form of three musical trumpet calls. The first was a signal for the curtain to be drawn aside. A second followed for no special purpose. The third ushered Prologue, in the form of a character wearing a long velvet dress, on to the stage. On the graceful retirement of Prologue, the play would begin.

The back of the stage was a mass of hanging curtains. There was also a balcony which came in for a good deal of use as a scene representing battlements or anything which was required to be shown as at some height from the stage. This, it would appear, was a permanent fixture. There existed a quaint way of informing the audience of a change of scene. This was done by the hoisting of a special signboard. A feature of the stage roof was the effect given to it of an open sky, by a coat or two of vivid blue paint. As, however, the scene sometimes called for sullen skies, a note of realism was introduced by blotting out the blue with hangings of a somber black. A draping of black was also in use on the stage during all performances of tragedies. An interesting point about the stage itself was the rural touch given it by the strewing of green rushes.

* * *

From what we know of the lighting then in use, this was effected in the body of the house by cressets—flares in iron frames, held in place by ropes cunningly wreathed and pitched. But these were not all. Doubtless as a mark of esteem to the ladies and gentlemen of quality in the boxes, there flickered about them little clusters of tall wax tapers. The stage was lighted by overhead branches specially arranged.

The usual length of a single performance in Shakespeare's day ran to about two hours; but it was the custom, following the end of the play, to stage a dance, the reason for which is not clear. Some believe it was in the nature of an "extra."

* * *

It is interesting to recall that, in Elizabeth's day, theaters were forbidden to stage plays during weekdays. Curiously enough, Sunday was the day set apart for this form of entertainment. But the law made it clear that the acting of them would not be permitted during the normal hours of prayer. The public found the confinement of plays to one day in the week a check to their strongly developed liking for the drama. Theater-owners were not slow to realize this, and began quietly to flout the law by staging plays every now and then on a weekday. They were well supported by the ardent playgoers, and the practice grew until performances on weekdays became pretty general.

A change was to come about, however, with the coming to the throne of James I. The former arrangement was soon reversed, Sunday being the day reserved solely for the performance of plays at Court. The law remains unaltered to this day, special permission being necessary for the staging of plays on a Sunday.

* * *

Like the actors of the old traveling booths, who were rewarded for their labors by a share-out of the takings, so the actors in Shakespeare's time were paid for theirs. Information varies as to the payments received; but most records place the earnings of front-rank actors at about nine shillings a night.

The average daily expense and profits of the two theaters with which Shakespeare was connected—The Globe and The Blackfriars—give some idea of the fruits of theater ownership in those days. The daily outgoings for either house were around forty-five shillings, and the profits were some nine pounds. Remembering that there were a good many more patrons at a penny or twopence than at sixpence or a shilling, trade must have been brisk indeed.

* * *

How Shakespeare, who was a poor actor, would have fared had he been destined to remain on the stage instead of writing for it, can easily be imagined. It is quite certain that he would never have been able to retire at an early age, as he did, and settle in comfort in New Place, the largest house in Stratford. It was uphill work even as a playwright. Records tell us that the usual sum paid for a play in those days was six pounds, thirteen shillings, and fourpence; but, for his famous "Hamlet," Shakespeare is said to have received no more than five pounds. It was only when his plays had earned the success which was their due, and his work was in great demand, that he reaped the full fruits of his labors.

RAPHAEL NELSON

Walk in Arizona

Sand dunes and copper mountains
Across the warm blue sky,
Give spaciousness for thought
And high and far horizons
To the sight;
Wind after rain shifts on the green
Of cacti blossoming on sand,
And yellow poppies lift their heads,
While sweet perfumes drift
Over all the land.

GRACE MEREDITH

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
founded by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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By Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE MARQUESA DE PONTEJOS": *A Portrait by Goya*

WHILE PROMINENCE is given to the Italian masterpieces in the recently opened National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., there are works by great masters of other European countries which deserve special attention. This portrait, for example, by the great Spanish master, portraitist, and satirist, Francisco de Goya y Lucientes (1746-1828).

As a young man, Goya received a commission to paint cartoons for tapestries in the crown prince's residence. He made nearly two dozen such cartoons, using for subject matter scenes observed in everyday life in the fields and village streets. His contribution was so well received that he soon found royal favor and became a painter at court. His portraiture is notable for a vigorous and uncompromising realism. Unlike his great artistic forebear, Velazquez, Goya conveyed to the likenesses something of a personal bitterness and sarcasm.

The portrait of Doña Ana de Pontejos was painted at the end of the decade of the 1780's, a few years after he had been chosen court painter. The background recalls the scenes of the tapestry cartoons. The Marquesa wears a costume of the Marie Antoinette fashion, as she promenades in the park, holding a carnation in her hand and accompanied by a pug dog. Connoisseurs see some resemblance to the technique of El Greco in the painting of the skirt. It is believed therefore that this portrait was painted after Goya had visited Toledo, the Spanish city in which El Greco had lived, and where the masterpiece, "The Burial of the Count Orgaz," could have been seen and studied by the artist.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Witness

A little tree in April
Against a cold dark wall,
So gay, so sweet, so debonair
A sound of music filled the air—
A little tree in April,
Standing straight and tall.

Each twig was pricked with emerald
As if a living flame
Electric, sparkling, thrilled it through—
As if some vital word it knew,
And flowered at a name.

O small sweet witness, bringing
There to the dusty street
The ancient springtime promise
Of faith and love complete—
My heart went singing, singing,
Because we chanced to meet!

JOSEPHINE JOHNSON

Trinidad's Chief Treasure

I HAVE SEEN nearly all of the great botanical gardens in the world, but, save at Buitenzorg in Java, I know of none which for variety and charm can compare with those of Port of Spain. They contain nearly every known variety of palm, great clumps of timber bamboo whose stalks are sometimes a foot in diameter, acacias so laden with yellow blooms that they look like golden fountains, a gigantic specimen of the silk-cotton tree, held sacred by the West Indian Negroes, magenta, deep red, scarlet, pink, terra cotta, yellow, and white bougainvillea; tree-ferns half a hundred feet in height, surmounted by clumps of swaying fronds which suggest the feathered bonnets of savage warriors, the traveler's tree, whose trunk, if pierced with a knife, will yield pure drinking water; and the glorious immortelle, its branches tufted with blossoms of an indescribable shade between flame color and watermelon-pink, which many maintain is the most beautiful tree of the tropics. . . .

Trinidad's chief source of wealth is not in its magnificent forests, however, but in a black and evil-smelling swamp at La Brea, forty miles from Port of Spain and a mile or so from Brighton on the Gulf of Paria. This is the famous Pitch Lake—misnamed, for it is not a lake and it does not contain pitch but asphalt. Circular in form, with an area of only about a hundred acres, it is an expanse of what looks like sun-dried black mud, cracked by the heat, dotted with patches of coarse grass and pools of stagnant water. Its surface is hard enough to support the weight of a light railway and the handcars which run over it, but if you stand in one spot for long you will find yourself gradually sinking. The asphalt is chopped out with picks and shovels by gangs of Negroes, who break it into rough lumps which resemble, and are nearly as hard as brown coal. Though these do not stick to the fingers in handling, when piled up they gradually run together, so that the asphalt has to be packed in barrels, as it was found unsafe to ship it loose in the holds of steamers. The excavations rapidly fill up, and the supply seems inexhaustible, for, though borings have been made for hundreds of feet, they have never reached the bottom of the deposit. — From "Aerial Odyssey," by E. ALEXANDER POWELL. (New York: Macmillan.)

Proving Immortality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE DAYS of world-wide disturbance we are flooded with reports of the many phases of war with its consequent loss and sorrow. For those who are faced with the thought of separation from loved ones, there are comfort and peace in the prophet's words concerning the purpose of the expected Messiah (Isaiah 61:1-3), "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; . . . to comfort all that mourn; . . . to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

The healing of grief comes to those who gain a demonstrable understanding of the immortality of Life, God. The words and works of Christ Jesus, as they are illumined through the teachings of Christian Science, are helping many to overcome the sense of sorrow and also to protect themselves from apparent danger. This means of healing is not uncertain and unreliable. It is based upon scientific fact, the nature of which is disclosed in the words of Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 546, 547): "If mathematics should present a thousand different examples of one rule, the proving of one example would authenticate all the others. A simple statement of Christian Science, if demonstrated by healing, contains the proof of all here said of Christian Science. If one of the statements in this book is true, every one must be true, for not one departs from the stated system and rule." Then on page 598 of the same book we find, "One moment of divine consciousness, or the spiritual understanding of Life and Love, is a foretaste of eternity." And Mrs. Eddy explains (p. 599) that "eternity is God's measurement of Soul-filled years." From the foregoing statements one can gather that Christian Science sustains with definite proof what it teaches, and that included in its teachings is the established fact of immortality, as revealed and demonstrated by Christ Jesus.

A study of the Christian Science textbook and Mrs. Eddy's other writings will show that man's immortality as the reflection of God is what is being proved in the healing ministry of Christian Science; that it is involved in all demonstrations of the healing power of divine Truth, God. Each and every Christian Science healing, as recorded in the Christian Science periodicals or as given orally in the Wednesday evening testimony meetings in the Churches of Christ, Scientist, throughout the world, can be regarded as an evidence of immortality, expressed and demonstrated here and now. In other words, without the fact of immortality the healing works could not be done; and since we see the evidences of healing taking place through Christian Science treatment or through the reading of Science and Health, we grasp the fact that this teaching is capable of proof which sets aside any doubt as to the real man's immortality. Mrs. Eddy has written on page 42 of the textbook: "The universal belief in death is of no advantage. It cannot make Life or Truth apparent. Death will be found at length to be a mortal dream, which comes in darkness and disappears with the light."

Christian Science shows us that immortality is not obtained merely by passing through the so-called portals of death, and thus sets aside the false doctrine of a soul in the body which is released by death, thereafter to live in heavenly bliss. Immortality, as revealed and demonstrated by Christ Jesus and taught in Christian Science, is a fact to be understood and lived now, in our present experience, a fact which brings light and joy into the lives of mankind today because they can, through its realization, overcome their fear of death, and know that they live in Life, God. They can begin to grasp spiritual existence now. The familiar words of Paul in his first letter to the Corinthians (15:53, 54) carry new meaning in the light of this Christianly scientific teaching: "This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

PROBANDO LA INMORTALIDAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN ESTOS DIAS de trastorno y efervescencia mundial nos llegan relatos sobreabundantes de las muchas fases de la guerra con sus consecuencias de pérdida y pena. Para los que tienen que pasar por la experiencia de separación de seres queridos, hay consuelo y paz en las palabras del profeta respecto del propósito del Mesías esperado (Isaías, 61:1-3): "El Espíritu de Jehová el Señor está sobre mí, por cuanto Jehová me ha ungido para anunciar buenas nuevas a los mansos; me ha enviado para vendar a los quebrantados de corazón, para proclamar a los cautivos libertad, y a los aprisionados abertura de la cárcel; . . . para consolar a todos los que lloran; . . . dándoles hermosura en lugar de ceniza, el aceite de gozo en vez de lamentos, y el manto de alabanza en lugar de espíritu de pesadumbre."

La curación de pesadumbre y dolor viene a los que logran un entendimiento demostrable de la inmortalidad de la Vida, Dios. Las palabras y las obras de Cristo Jesús, tal como se ilustran en las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, ayudan a muchos a vencer el sentimiento de dolor y también a protegerse de peligros aparentes. Estos medios de curación no son dudosos e inciertos; se basan en hechos científicos, cuya naturaleza se revela en las palabras de Mary Baker Eddy en las páginas 546 y 547 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Si las matemáticas presentasen un millar de diferentes ejemplos de una regla, la demostración de un solo ejemplo autenticaría todos los demás. La declaración de una verdad sencilla en la Ciencia Cristiana, si ésta se demuestra por medio de la curación, contiene la prueba de todo lo que se ha dicho aquí acerca de la Ciencia Cristiana. Si una de las declaraciones en este libro es verdad, todas ellas deben de ser verdad, puesto que ni una de ellas se desvía del sistema y de la regla expuestos en él." Luego leemos en la página 598 de este mismo libro: "Un momento de la conciencia divina o el entendimiento espiritual de la Vida y del Amor es un goce anticipado de la eternidad." Y la Sra. Eddy explica (pag. 599) que "la eternidad es la medida divina de años llenos de Alma." De estas declaraciones se puede deducir que la Ciencia Cristiana sostiene lo que enseña con pruebas definitivas, y que estas enseñanzas incluyen el hecho establecido de la inmortalidad, tal como ésta fué revelada y demostrada por Cristo Jesús.

Un estudio del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana y de las demás obras de la Sra. Eddy probará que la inmortalidad del hombre, como reflejo que es de Dios, es lo que se prueba en el ministerio curativo de la Ciencia Cristiana, y que está envuelto en todas las demostraciones del poder sanador de la Verdad divina, Dios. Cada una de las curas efectuadas según los principios de la Ciencia Cristiana, tales como se relata en los periódicos de la Ciencia Cristiana o en los cultos del miércoles por la noche en las iglesias de la Ciencia Cristiana por el mundo entero, pueden considerarse como pruebas de la inmortalidad, expresada y demostrada actualmente y aquí mismo. En otras palabras, sin el hecho de la inmortalidad las obras de curación no podrían efectuarse, y debido a las pruebas evidentes de curación que se dan por medio del tratamiento de la Ciencia Cristiana o la lectura del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, comprendemos el hecho de que esta enseñanza es capaz de prueba o demostración, que disipa toda duda respecto de la inmortalidad del hombre verdadero. En la página 42 del libro de texto la Sra. Eddy escribe: "La creencia universal en la muerte no es ventajosa, no saca la Vida o la Verdad a luz. Finalmente se comprenderá que la muerte es un sueño mortal que viene con las tinieblas y desaparece con la luz."

La Ciencia Cristiana explica, que la inmortalidad no se logra meramente al pasar por los llamados portales de la muerte, y rechaza así la doctrina errónea de un alma dentro del cuerpo que se libra con la muerte, para vivir después en bienaventuranza eterna. La inmortalidad, tal como se reveló y demostró en Cristo Jesús y se enseña en la Ciencia Cristiana, es un hecho que se debiera comprender y aceptar como base de nuestra vida ahora mismo, en nuestra experiencia actual, un hecho que trae luz y alegría a la vida de los hombres, porque por medio de este entendimiento espiritual ellos pueden vencer su temor de la muerte, comprendiendo que viven en Dios, que es la Vida. Pueden empezar a entender la existencia espiritual ahora mismo. Las palabras tan bien conocidas de San Pablo en su primera epístola a los Corintios (15:53, 54) llegan a tener un significado nuevo bajo la luz de tales enseñanzas cristianamente científicas: "Porque es necesario que este cuerpo corruptible se revista de incorrupción, y que este cuerpo mortal se revista de inmortalidad. Y cuando este cuerpo corruptible se haya revestido de incorrupción, y este cuerpo mortal se haya revestido de inmortalidad, entonces será verificado el dicho que está escrito: ¡Tragada ha sido la muerte victoriosamente!"

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Symphony Society Is Born

ON MAY 24th, Rubinstein sailed for home, taking with him sixty thousand well-earned dollars and the good-will of a continent. Not only had this man played his best for thousands of people who did not know music, but he had talked eagerly with the leaders of music, urging them to organized efforts for the propagation of musical education. When Leopold Damrosch in New York said he longed for an orchestra to lead, Anton replied that this was no hopeless ambition. "Begin by founding an oratorio society. This will lead to other things." Immediately, Dr. Damrosch collected eighteen singers who called themselves the New York Oratorio Society, and, as Anton had predicted, four years later the Symphonic Society came into being, with an orchestra worthy the powers of the father of Walter Damrosch.—From "Free Artist; the Story of Anton and Nicholas Rubinstein," by CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN. (New York: Random House.)

At Chapultepec

Proudly the Empress
Paces the terrace.
Brightly as snow,
Moonlight the slope below
Whitens, outlining
Crag, castle, cypress.
Proudly Carlota
Walks with her ladies
In the clove-scented air.
Quivers a colibri there
By the trellis.
Chortling, the two macaws
Preen their bright feathers,
Swaying in rhythm to
The ladies' patter.
Softly Carlota
Laughs at their chatter.

FRANCES HIGGINS

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This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1941

Connecticut Closes Woods As Tinderboxes

Massachusetts to do same by Wednesday unless rain comes to reduce fire hazard.

Dry, hurricane-littered woodlands, already swept by serious fires, caused Connecticut to close its forests today and brought a warning that Massachusetts may do the same on Wednesday.

Raymond J. Kenney, Massachusetts Commissioner of Conservation, warned he will ask Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to close forests throughout the State if conditions have not improved by Wednesday.

At the same time Acting Gov. Odell Shepard ordered all forests closed in the neighboring State of Connecticut.

In Massachusetts and Connecticut, as well as in seven other eastern States, forests were dry as tinderboxes following long spells of clear and, at times, hot weather. Over the week end serious forest fires occured in seven other Atlantic coastal states.

In Massachusetts and Connecticut, the fire hazard was regarded unusually serious due to hundreds of acres of hurricane blow-downs which have never been cleared and which are thoroughly unsafe in a dry hot spell such as the present.

No Rain in Sight

In announcing that Bay State forests will be closed unless conditions improve, Mr. Kenny made it clear that he will ask the Governor and Executive Council to take this action if no rain falls by Wednesday.

Meanwhile, the United States Weather Bureau in Boston was unable to see any immediate relief. The hot spell of the past several days is on the wane, the Bureau said, predicting even a light frost tomorrow morning. But there was no prediction of rain.

According to a survey of week-end blazes in eight states by the Associated Press, it was estimated that more than 100,000 acres of woodlands had been devastated by forest fires.

Some fires in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Vermont remained stubbornly out of control.

With the flaming woodlands went many farms and homes, their destruction helping to send the total loss into several millions.

At Lakewood, N. J., a fire raged more than 20 miles through parched pineland reaching the outskirts of Lakehurst and the United States naval air station where thousands battled to halt its advance.

New Jersey, the hardest hit, counted 40,500 blackened acres. New York did not estimate its loss, but several square miles in Rockland County alone had been gobbled up like cordwood, 1,000 acres were burning in Sullivan County, and Orange County listed many smaller fires.

Massachusetts saw 5,000 acres devoured, and Virginia reported five times that much. Connecticut, West Virginia, Maryland, and Vermont had not estimated their loss.

The managers of Scoutland, the reservation for Boy Scouts in Westwood and Dover, Mass., announced the area would be closed until further notice.

In Massachusetts, Commissioner Kenney attributed the extensive fires to the dry hurricane "blow-downs" still uncleared and to carelessness of persons walking in the woods.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, much cooler tonight; Tuesday fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and continued cool; diminishing westerly winds becoming gentle variable on Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight about 38 degrees.

Maine: Fair and much cooler with heavy frost in the interior tonight; Tuesday fair, slightly cooler in east portion.

New Hampshire: Fair and much cooler with heavy frost in the interior tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cool.

Vermont: Fair and much cooler with heavy frost tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cool.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and much cooler with light frost in the interior tonight; Tuesday fair followed by increasing cloudiness and continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh westerly winds diminishing over south portion tonight and moderate northwest winds Tuesday; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	89	New Orleans	66	79
Chicago	41	51	New York	63	79
Denver	31	49	Norfolk	72	91
Kansas City	43	62	Philadelphia	61	92
Los Angeles	58	75	St. Louis	48	64
Miami	76	82	San Francisco	50	71
Minneapolis	36	53	Washington	61	95

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 21.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:00 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Tuesday, 8:22 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:02 p. m.

Who Wouldn't Be Kind to Them

Wide World

It's Be Kind to Animals Week

"And this means you," the fox terrier and the kitten seem to be saying, as they pop up to remind you of the date—April 20-26.

'Be Kind to Animals Week' Is Observed All Over State

Have you tied a string on your finger to remember something?

Or having tied it there, are you now wondering what for? We'll help you this time—because it's "Be Kind to Animals Week." Remember?

The school children of the State didn't need to be told. For weeks they've been up to their ears in paint because of it. But smears on small noses and stubby fingers have been all in the day's work on the big poster contest.

This is the contest sponsored each year by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in connection with "Be Kind to Animals Week." School children, the State over, compete. In fact, more than 8,000 posters from 542 schools are proof that the smears and smudges of past weeks were not in vain.

On Exhibition

The best of these are on exhibition this week and next at the Boston Public Library, and prizes of medals and subscriptions to "Our Dumb Animals" await the young artists whose work is honored by the judges.

The schools themselves will celebrate Humane Day on Friday, April 25. Yesterday marked the opening of the Week as Humane Sunday, with an illustrated lecture by Thornton W. Burgess at the Boston Public Library.

Today Dr. Rudolph H. Schneider, of the M. S. P. C. A., spoke over radio station WORL on the summer care of animals, and on Wednesday from 10:25 to 10:30 a. m., Dr. C. L. Blakely will tell of the work of the Angell Memorial Hospital. A musical program, dedicated to the Week, is scheduled for Saturday over Station WEEI, from 3 to 3:30 p. m.

This "Be Kind to Animals Week" has been going on for a long time. Ever since 1914, in fact. And a Boston man, Dr. Francis H. Rowley is largely responsible for it.

Origin of Slogan

The slogan was originated by Henry F. Lewith of Charleston, South Carolina, who was unsuccessful in launching the idea of a yearly national observance until he finally wrote to Dr. Rowley.

Dr. Rowley sponsored the resolution for a "Be Kind to Animals Week" at the American Humane Association at Atlantic City in 1914.

It was in Boston, too, that the first American Band of Mercy was organized in 1882, under the direction of George T. Angell, then President of the M. S. P. C. A. In less than a year, there were 400 of these organizations for the protection of animals in this country. And by 1888, there were Bands of Mercy in every State and territory in the Union.

Massachusetts Public Schools held their first Band of Mercy Day in 1907, and so the education of school children in kindness to dumb animals has continued, with the annual "Be Kind to Animals Week," and its events looming large in the school program.

Union Wins in Arbitration Of the Baker Company Strike

Arbitration of last summer's dispute at Walter Baker & Co., Inc., oldest chocolate plant in the country, resulted in a victory for the union, it became known here today.

The case made one of the most important arbitration proceedings in New England in years.

Some 800 workers were tied up by the ten-day strike at the Dorchester concern, first in its 175 years' history. The stoppage was wiped out when Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corporation, of which the Baker company is a subsidiary, flew here from Washington.

Mr. Francis and the union agreed to arbitrate the question of whether Walter Baker was actually following the announced wage policy of General Foods. This had been stated on April 19, 1937, as follows: "In accordance with its long established policy, General Foods intends to pay wages in its plants and offices as good as or better than prevail for similar work under similar conditions in the communities in which it operates."

If the arbitrators found that the company was right in this contention and granted no wage increase, the union agreed to abide by the outcome.

The decision of the arbitration board, however, awards increases for 195 types of jobs, production and maintenance. In the aggregate the raises will add substantially to the annual income of the workers.

Production workers getting 62 cents an hour and less get an increase of five cents an hour, those from 63 cents to 73 cents an increase of six cents, and those getting 74 cents and over draw an advance of seven cents, as the award was analyzed today by Henry Wise, attorney for the union.

The union is a Federal labor union of the American Federation of Labor.

First class workers in the mechanical trades, such as machinists and electricians, he added, generally get an increase of 10 cents an hour.

The increase, he figured, ran from approximately eight to 14 per cent on the workers' pay.

The wage boosts are retroactive to Aug. 19 of last year.

Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, labor economist of Harvard University, served as the third member of the arbitrating board. The company member was Howard Warren, Vice-President and plant manager of the Minute Tapioca Co., of Orange, Mass., another General Foods subsidiary. The union member was Prof. Alfred Dwight Sheffield, formerly of Wellesley College, now retired.

Mr. Warren dissented and gave notice of filing a written statement of objections to the award.

The company and the majority of the arbitrating board differed on interpretation of the term "prevailing wage." The company held this meant the predominating or average wage. The Board ruled that prevailing meant a high degree of frequency, and adopted a one in three test, saying:

"If a given wage or better is found in a survey of representative plants to be paid to roughly one out of three workers doing comparable work under comparable conditions, it must be regarded as of common or frequent occurrence and, therefore, as satisfying the meaning of 'prevail.'

This definition of "prevailing wage" is regarded here as new and likely to be of wide national interest.

An unusual volume of statistical work on wages was done by both sides. The record ran 900 pages.

The company agreed in advance to accept the decision, and has already put it into effect. The new rates go into effect for the coming week, and the company is starting to compute the back payments.

Pioneer Spirit of N. E. Back

Parishioners of a small N. H. community spend spare time building a home for the minister.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

In the shadow of Mt. Whittier, New Hampshire, a parsonage has been built for the Rev. Carlyle Roberts, at no labor cost. All the work has been done by parishioners in their spare time. Only the material had to be paid for and that came out of a fund subscribed for by church members. Although only two rooms have been completed so far, the parsonage is occupied. The work was begun in the winter when the ground was too hard to dig a cellar. Later, when the ground softens, the foundation will be built and the house will be pulled over it. Thus does the pioneer spirit of New England survive the vicissitudes of time.

* * *

Isolated in the Antarctic for nearly two years, while members of the United States Antarctic Expedition studied conditions at Marguerite Bay and Little America, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's polar exploration ship Bear is now sought for display in the marine parade to be held in Boston harbor, June 29, as part of the National Maritime Day observance. The ship is expected at Boston about May 20. The Maritime Day Committee is already planning to enroll the old vessel for its parade. The motorship North Star, supply ship of the expedition, originally scheduled to go to Seattle, is now reported to be enroute to Boston, and the committee hopes to procure that vessel, too, for the parade, if it is here at the time.

* * *

A Yankee farmer with a pocketful of money will soon be returning to New England for a vacation because he followed Horace Greeley's advice to go West. Several years ago he trekked westward and unfortunately — his friends thought—settled on a hill in a suburb outside Chicago which was unsuited for pasture land and crops. But Chicago ski enthusiasts soon found a better use for the hill than farming and were glad to pay him 25 cents each to enter his barbed-wire gate and slide down one of the best ski slopes in the vicinity. This new source of income was found to exceed greatly the profits the farmer realized from his farm products, according to Yankee Magazine.

* * *

When you button your new spring coat you can probably give credit to the cows grazing way out on the farms of Idaho. Rennet casein, a by-product in the manufacture of butter, is sent by Idaho farmers to button factories in New England where, under pressure and other treatment, it is made into a large variety of button and ornamental objects used by dressmakers. The whey which remains after butter making is fed to flocks of chickens with excellent results, says a News Bulletin issued by the National Farm Chemurgic Council.

* * *

Did you know: That the Regular Army's oldest unit is actually older than the nation of whose armed forces it forms a part? That it is presently stationed at Fort Devens, Mass., and that its first commander was none other than Alexander Hamilton? The amazing history of D Battery of the 5th Field Artillery goes back to March 1, 1776. It is the only regular army unit that has been in continuous existence since before the Revolutionary War. It has participated in every war this country has engaged in and was active in many of the Indian campaigns. Following the Revolution the Continental Army, except for D Battery, was disbanded. Its 40 men made up the entire Army of the United States at this period. The battery's first shot against an enemy was fired July 12, 1776, when at Fort George, New York. Its last shot against an enemy was fired when the unit was part of the First Division in the World War.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, at 7:45 p. m.

Round-table meeting and informal dinner of the University of Chicago Alumni Club. Dr. Gordon Jennings Laing will speak on "The University of Chicago and the Present National and International Situation." Among the speakers of the round-table conference will be Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, moderator; Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College; Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology at Harvard University; Dr. Robert B. Owen; and Lewis Dexter, all alumni of the University of Chicago. At the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street, Boston, at 6:30 p. m. Open to the public; tickets 90 cents.

Movie Forum presented by the Young Men's Christian Association School. "Your City—Its Past, Present and Future" will be this week's subject. In the Job Hunters' rooms of the Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, at 7:30 p. m.

Square dancing under the auspices of the Boston Park department and the WPA division of recreation. At the East Boston Municipal Building, at 7:45 p. m. The dances are free to adults; expert instructors are provided.

Free public lecture by Edmund Burke, representing the American Bar Association, on the activities and meaning of the organization. All law students and those interested in legal matters are invited to attend. In the Assembly Hall, Portia Law School, 45 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Recital by Armenie Avakian, pianoforte, presented by the Faelten Pianoforte School. In Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Musicale presented by the Longy School of Music. At the School, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public free of charge.

Concert by the Converse Club, a chamber orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music, for the benefit of a Frederick S. Converse prize for a talented student of the Club. Stanley Hassell, of the faculty of the Conservatory, will conduct. At Jordan Hall, Boston, at 8:30 p. m.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Nineteenth Century Paintings" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Preview of the motion picture "The Seeing Eye," sponsored by the enrollment committee of the Seeing Eye School. The picture will be followed by a talk by Elliot S. Humphrey, head of the division of training and Vice-President of The Seeing Eye. At the Hotel Vendome, at 4 p. m.

Free public lectures at the annual visitation of the alumni of the Harvard Divinity School. The Dudleian lecture on "Natural Revelation" by Prof. Douglas Clyde Macintosh of Yale University, in Andover Chapel, Harvard Yard, at 3 p. m. The Ingersoll lecture on "Immortality" by Prof. Alfred North Whitehead, in Room D, Emerson Hall, Harvard Yard, at 4:30 p. m.

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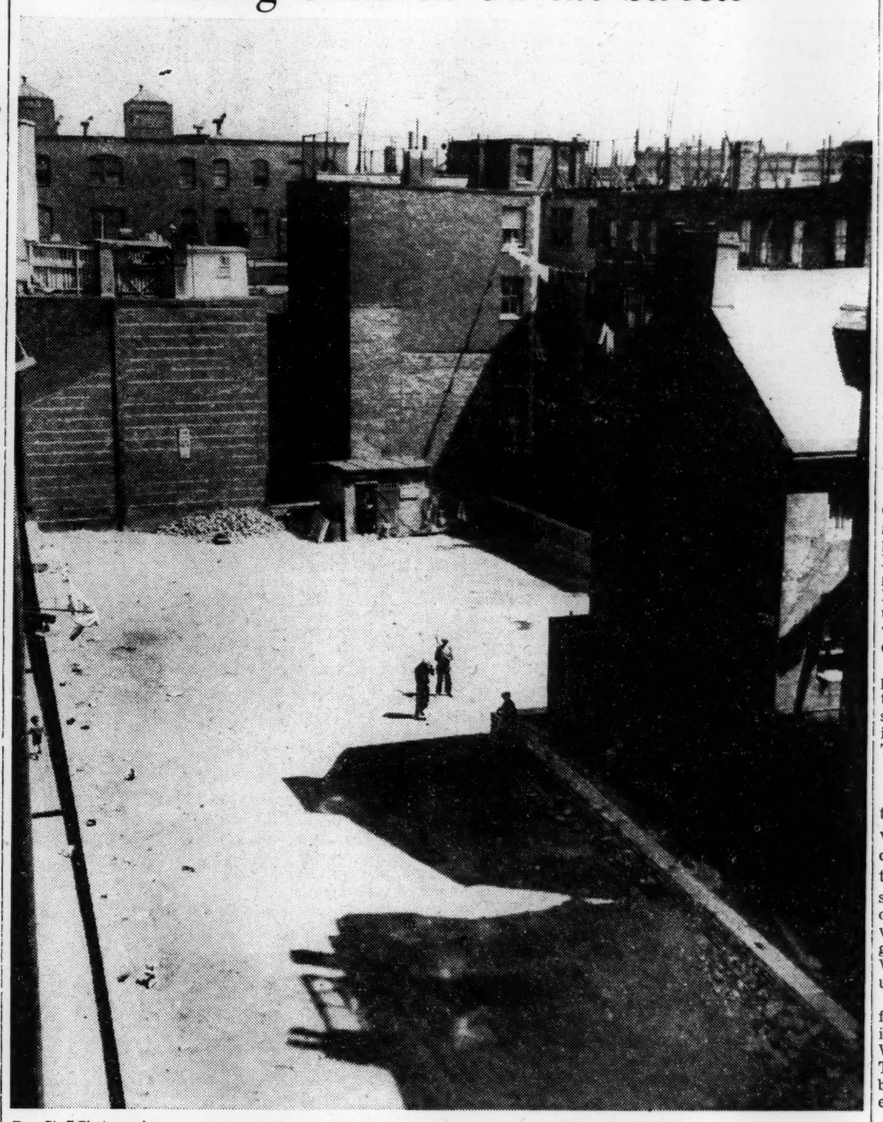
Taking Children Off the Streets



By a Staff Photographer

Preparing a Play Area for Boston's North End

The picture shows a site in one of Boston's crowded districts. This is the first of 10 such playgrounds being constructed by the City. Money from the George Robert White Fund may be used to expand this program many times. The above play space is on Charter Street, and the land was donated by Representative George Holden Tinkham. It will have tilts, see-saws, a flagpole, and a drinking fountain.

Belgian Crew 'Pelts' Planes With Potatoes

A story of how a Belgian crew carrying American war goods to Britain threw everything, including potatoes at German bombers during a recent raid on the port of Belfast, Ireland, was brought to Boston today.

The men, members of the crew of a former American Merchant Line ship that was put under Belgian registry at the time of the neutrality proclamation and is now known as the Ville d'Anvers, arrived here today from Liverpool and Belfast.

They said they were attending a movie in Belfast on a recent night when the air raid sirens sounded. The men hastened back to their ship to man a new apparatus that hurls bombs aloft by steam pressure.

The machine, it was related, must be carefully tested before it is used because if the pressure is low the bombs will not be thrown high enough to preclude damage to the ship and crews. Therefore, the men tried a few experimental rounds of potatoes.

When it was seen that the spuds were soaring up in the general vicinity of the planes, regular anti-aircraft bombs were substituted for the spuds, and the ship, they said, played its part in the defense of Belfast.

The crew members told of the sinking of a sister ship, the Ville de Liège, on Easter Sunday. The vessel was near Scotland with a load of Chrysler tanks from Boston and New York when sunk.

The Ville d'Anvers is believed to be the last afloat of the eight American Merchant Line ships transferred to Belgian registry.

Two-Way Radio Sought by M. D. C.

If the Massachusetts legislature will appropriate less than $10,000 to complete installation of a two-way radio system in all the Metropolitan District Commission police cruising cars, Eugene C. Hultman, chairman, will grant his officers one day off in six throughout the year.

The Commission made this statement at a hearing conducted by the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan affairs on a bill to revise the M. D. C. off-duty system.

At the present time, M. D. C. policemen have one day off in eight for two three-month periods and one day off in six in the other two three-month periods.

Edward M. Woods, superintendent of M. D. C. police, told the committee the proposed system would not limit public protection in any way. He said that if the radio expansion program is not permitted there would be a slight reduction in coverage and efficiency if the one-day off in six bill were then approved.

Commissioner Hultman's contention was that the M. D. C. police force is the only one in the Commonwealth which, to his knowledge, does not possess a two-way radio.

History of Ships Depicted In Exhibit of Model Boats

Like a page from the glorious past staring out through plate-glass windows of the present, an exhibition of more than 250 vessel models of all types depicts the history of ships at the R. H. White Company store today.

The glorious clippers of the days of Donald McKay are there, in miniature, and about everything else from the Roman galley to the latest type of luxury liners including the Queen Mary.

Several models of the Flying Cloud—pronounced in its heyday the fastest vessel on long voyages that ever sailed under the American flag—lured crowds to the display.

Then there is the model of the Lightning, a ship that was held to be McKay's fastest. The Sovereign of the Seas, and many other famous ships, some of which carried the name of Boston to all parts of the seven seas, are all found in miniature in the exhibition. Many were loaned from the extensive collection of the State Street Trust Company.

Other models were loaned by Kelvin and Wilfrid O. White, James Bliss of State Street, F. W. Wright, Jr., of Watertown, Charles Milne of Hyde Park, and others.

Models are found in the exhibit of the Mayflower, which brought Pilgrims to Plymouth; the American privateer Swift; the British topsail schooner Union of the days of 1828; the Revenge, an English ship built in the sixteenth century; Santa Maria, which brought Christopher Columbus westward on his voyage of discovery; the whaler Charles W. Morgan; the old Bounty, which was commanded by Capt. William Bligh when his crew mutinied and settled on Pitcairn Island; a 40-fathom modern fishing trawler; a Mississippi River packet; the Leviathan, one-time queen of the American merchant marine; the five-masted ship Prussian with all sails set, said to be the largest sailing vessel ever built; modern freighters built by the United States Maritime Commission in its efforts to rehabilitate the American merchant marine, and a complete fleet of models of the American navy.

Several oil paintings by Anthony Thieme, marine artist, including some of the old clipper ships under full sail, serve as background for the exhibit of models, which covers all of the Washington Street window space of the store.

New Citizens Rally Is Planned

A celebration to commemorate the advantages of United States citizenship, with particular reference to newly-naturalized aliens and to young men and women of native birth who have just reached their majority, is being planned for Sunday, May 18, on Boston Common.

With added significance because of world conditions, this "I Am an American" day will be celebrated throughout New England.

Plans for the Boston celebration are being worked out by Frank Flanagan, head of the City Bureau of Americanization, by U. S. Immigration officials, and other interested persons. A list of the speakers, which is to include Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, will be announced soon.

Big City-Wide Chain of Play Areas Planned

Money from White Fund proposed for setting up of 60 or 70 spaces in all parts of Boston.

Construction of a City-wide network of play spaces for children, to be financed with money from the $1,250,000 surplus of the George Robert White Fund, appeared a distinct probability in Boston today following a favorable ruling on the project by the City Law Department.

The Law Department's opinion, confirmed by authoritative sources, gives legal endorsement to the project as a legitimate use of White Fund money. Thus is removed the great obstacle—the question as to legality of such an expenditure under the terms of Mr. White's will—and the freeing of the necessary funds.

The plan still awaits official approval by the White Fund Trustees, who are expected to consider the Law Department's ruling officially at their meeting next Thursday.

60 or 70 Areas

As envisioned by its sponsors, the play space program would provide at least 60 or 70 play areas covered with a soft asphalt material and fully equipped with swings, see-saws, sand piles and other recreational facilities. Each would have an ornamental iron gate identifying the space as a White Fund project. Only children under 12 would be admitted.

Property acquired by the City for delinquent taxes and now lying idle would be purchased by the White Fund for the play areas. Thus the City treasury would be benefited and now useless property turned to a useful purpose.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, chairman of the White Fund Trustees, is reported to be strongly favorable to the project. He is reportedly able to swing a majority of the five-man board.

Trustees of Fund

Besides the Mayor, the White Fund Board includes City Auditor Charles J. Fox, President William J. Galvin of the Boston City Council, Judge Frederick T. Chase, President of the Boston Bar Association, and Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Because there is, however, some opposition to the play space program in the Board, a plan is under consideration to spend simultaneously a larger proportion of the surplus on some imposing edifice or other public building and thus meet the objections of the minority.

A City-wide network of 60 or 70 play spaces as contemplated would cost less than $100,000, according to one reliable estimate. Thus the bulk of the $1,250,000 would still be available for other purposes.

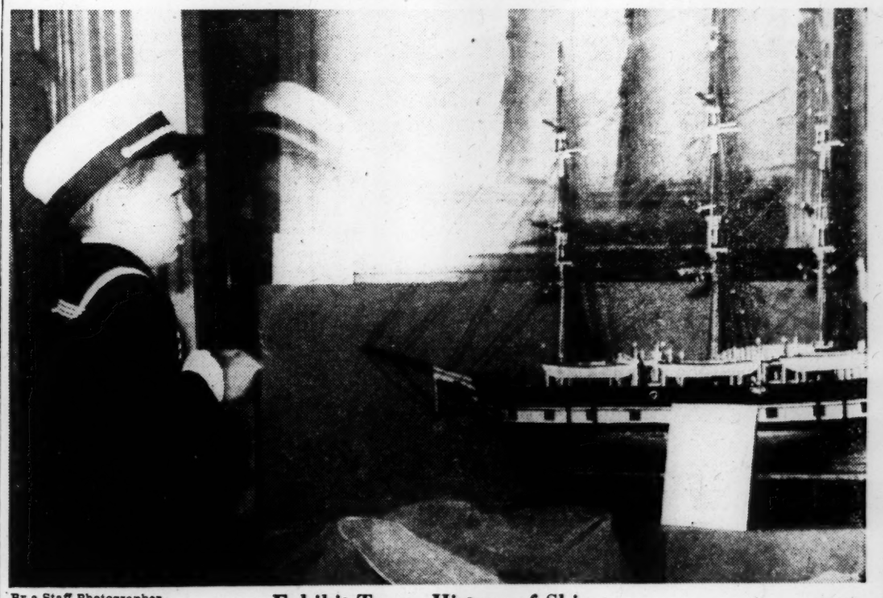
Income From $6,000,000

Mr. White's will provides the income from the $6,000,000 fund shall be used "for creating works of public utility and beauty" and suggests "a zoological garden and handsome buildings therefor" and other projects involving large buildings as within the meaning of his description.

He asks that the fund not be used for "small and comparatively unimportant needs." Upon interpretation of these words, the issue rests. The Law Department's favorable ruling on the play space program apparently agrees with the contention that a City-wide project of this kind would be anything but unimportant or small.

Already Mayor Tobin has started a program to provide play areas, which will provide 10 play spaces in congested districts by this summer. The first of these, at a site on Charter Street in the North End donated by Congressman George Holden Tinkham, is now nearing completion.

When Sail Ruled the Seas



By a Staff Photographer

Exhibit Traces History of Ships

Randall W. Haskell looks at a model of the Charles W. Morgan at the exhibition of model ships at R. H. White Company's store in Boston.

Truck Concerns Stand Firm In Strike for Pay Increase

PORTLAND, Maine, April 21 (AP)—Representatives of 32 trucking firms whose drivers and helpers answered a Union strike call last midnight said the companies "stood firm all along the line" today, despite Union claims that several had signed a new contract boosting hourly wage rates.

Mayo S. Levenson, representing 27 of the companies, said "an early morning check showed all trucking activities were closed tight" save for movement of trucks hauling bread and milk. The concerns operate between Maine and Boston.

Mr. Levenson estimated that 500 trucks and approximately 800 workers, members of the Truck Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers Union were involved in the transportation tieup. David Hastings, Union Secretary, estimated 500 drivers and helpers were idle.

The Union contract asked for boosts ranging from 5 to 8 cents an hour while the companies had offered 2½ cents as the limit they could grant under tariff schedules.

A truck owned by one of the companies involved was slightly damaged April 20 in a terminal by fire which Fire Chief Oliver T. Sanborn said was "incendiary."

Compromise Refused

Mr. Levenson said his companies were not operating, but that they were ready to negotiate whenever the Union would make the first overture.

"The move must come from the Union," he said. "They broke off the negotiations in Boston last week and until they move, we can't."

A union official reported that 11 companies had signed contracts and were operating nearly 100 trucks, and, while Mr. Levenson said the strike might last for weeks, Union spokesmen said they thought it would be brief.

Bethlehem Files

Officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company filed an answer in United States Circuit Court of Appeals here today to allegations they failed to disestablish a company union at the Fore River shipyards and otherwise comply with an order of the National Labor Relations Board.

Considerable interest surrounded today's answer, since the Fore River plant alone has nearly $600,000,000 worth of Navy orders, or 75 per cent of the total defense orders given Massachusetts.

The NLRB filed a complaint with the Circuit Court April 1, alleging that the shipyard had not dissolved its company union, but had simply substituted the new Independent Union of Fore River Workers for the old Employees Representation Plan. In addition, it was alleged that the firm had recognized this new Independent Union as the bargaining agent instead of the C. I. O.

In its answer today, the Bethlehem firm denies it had anything to do, financially or otherwise, with organization and maintenance of the new Independent Union. The firm asked that the Court order the NLRB to hold a public hearing.

Union Challenged

HARTFORD, Conn., April 21 (AP)—The United Aircraft Corporation challenged at a National Labor Relations Board hearing today a contention by the American Federation of Labor that it represents sufficient workers at the concern's Hamilton Standard Propellor Division to bargain with the management.

Trial Examiner Edward Schneider of Boston, the Board's regional attorney, said he would submit findings for decision to the NLRB which may order an election of bargaining representatives.

The Corporation held that only 1,153 of the 3,400 Hamilton workers were union members and that this total did not constitute a majority.

The union replied that many applications had been received since the corporation figure had been compiled and argued further that "a majority is not necessary," to call for an election.

Auto Insurance On Merit Plan Debated Again

Continued from Page 1

the Federation of A. A. A. Clubs of New England. Opponents included representatives of the Automobile Legal Association, organization of motorists.

A. L. A., Goodwin Against

Opposition to the proposed merit rating plan was led by Sidney S. Von Loesecke, representing the Automobile Legal Association, and Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Mr. Von Loesecke, in a statement prepared for the hearing, insisted the legislation would "strip the Insurance Commissioner of any power to make or even supervise the rates charged for compulsory insurance.

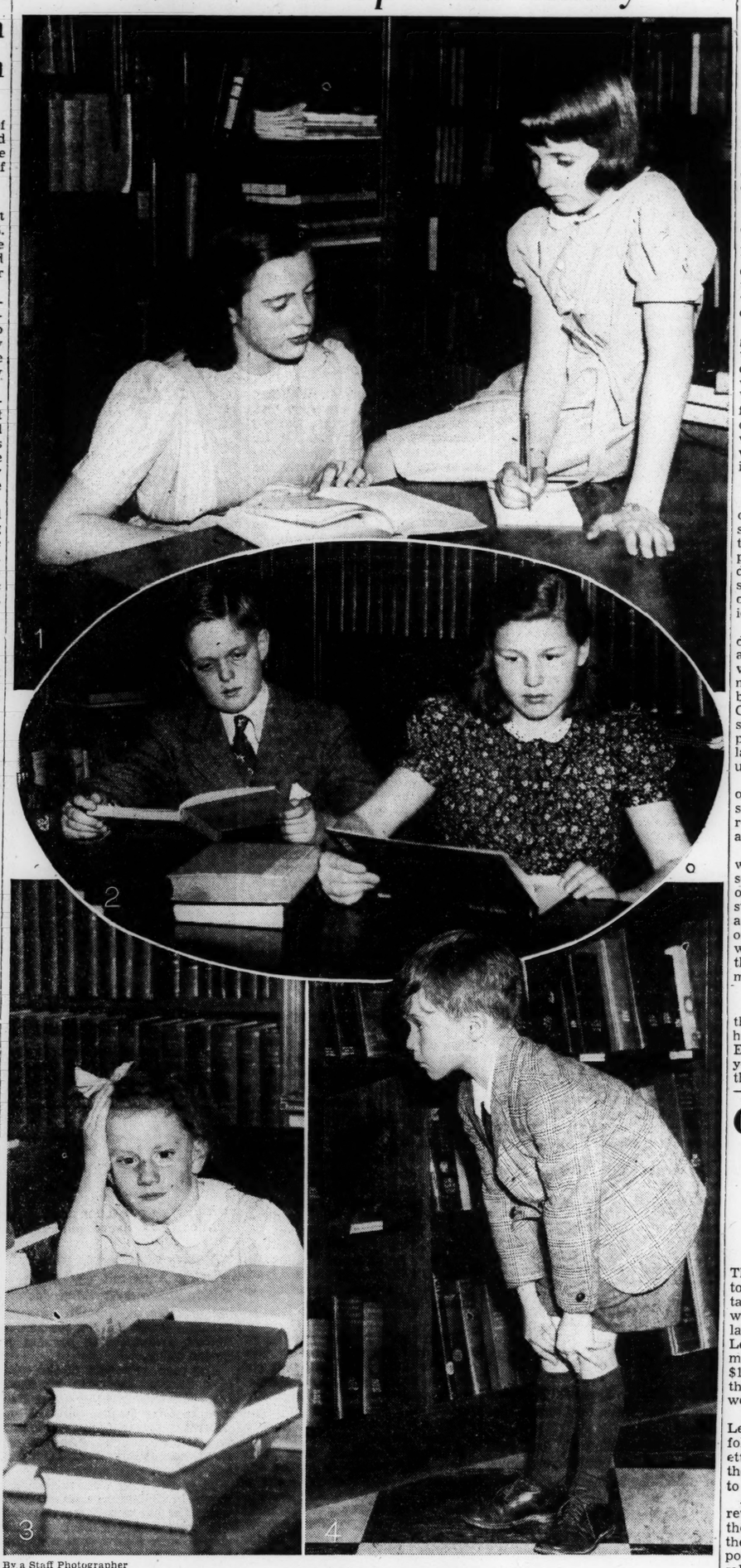
"It is astounding that any organization which claims to protect the rights of the motorist should seek the passage of such vicious legislation, for, if it is passed, the motoring public will be entirely unprotected against any collusive fixing of rates.

"The proponents of the bill claim that if the rate-making power is left in the hands of the insurance companies the rates will be lower because competition will force them down. This is a pure fallacy, and I do not believe that anyone can possibly be misled by such a statement.

"At the present time property damage rates are fixed by the insurance companies and, with the exception of the large freight owner, every one pays the same rate. If competition will force the rates down, why are not the property damage rates lower. According to the Spectator Insurance Year Book, the loss ratio on property damage from 1934 to 1938 varied from 30 to 36 per cent while the loss ratio on liability coverage during the same period varied from 57 to 65 per cent.

"Obviously then, the profit from property damage insurance far exceeded that on liability. Yet the rates are not relatively as low as the liability rates which were fixed by the insurance commissioner."

Children Take Up a New Activity



By a Staff Photographer

Junior Reviewing Board Reviews Children's Books

1—Anne Perkins, left, reads aloud, while Betsy Brown, right, makes notes, as they give a new book the acid test of careful reading. 2—Charles Brown and Mary Low Taylor, deep in the serious business of book reviewing. 3—Toni Colby, one of the younger members of the Board, looks over a pile of "assignments" and smothers a mischievous grin to register discouragement for the cameraman. 4—Joby Barr, another reviewer, looking for a dictionary, an encyclopedia—or maybe he's just looking. Several of these "Board" members will make their radio debut soon in the radio program, "Children Are Also People."

Books for Children Reviewed By Boston Group of Children

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whoever thought up that one about children being seen and not heard reckoned without the coming generation.

First it was the Quiz Kids who challenged the old adage—practically reversed it, in fact.

Now it's the Junior Reviewing Board which is confounding its elders. This is a group of children in Boston, from 4 to 15, who review books. Children's books, of course. But it's well not to smile when you say that, because the work of the Board is far from child's play.

Even the littlest tots listen gravely as the books are read to them, and with the customary candor of children come right out with it in a minimum of words. What could be more concise and fully descriptive than the comment of one youngster who, after reviewing a book about the zoo wrote: "Almost as good as us going to the zoo and not so smelly!"

Reviewing Service

These youngsters are members of the staff of a book reviewing service in Boston, and their contributions make up its junior department. "An adult just can't duplicate the children's viewpoint," says Mrs. Jean Poindexter Colby, originator and editor of the service.

A book can be very good, she discovered, and yet not go over at all with the children—which was what started her off seven months ago on the idea of reviews by children for children. Mrs. Colby began with her own youngsters and gradually, as the idea proved itself practical, she enlarged her staff of junior reviewers until it now has some 20 members.

They take their work very seriously, and some of the older ones, she confides, write just as good reviews as adults, and "occasionally even better."

One child, not yet in her teens, wound up a very professional sounding review with this pithy observation, "I did not like the story because it moved too slowly and was very boring during most of the book. . . . I think that boys would like it best, but I don't think anyone would like it very much."

No Problem

Spelling presents no problem to the little folks, innocently uninhibited by the complications of the English language. Scrawled one youngster in uncertain lines across the sheet, after reading a book about a rabbit: "In the first picture you'll laffat the funny way he looks. . . . I like it very much and it would be just right for children 4 to 7. And I like specially the way the rabbits ears stick up or point down, and mostest I liked the fat beaver's tail."

Said an older boy of an adventure story: "A wonderful book if you wish to take your mind off your homework before going to bed. Light, but with good local color."

And another: "As a whole this book was quite entertaining, although Anne was pure white and sins were pitch black."

Writing about an Eskimo, a little girl described how he "started out with his bow and arrow and saw first a seal and then he saw a reindeer and then he saw a normous bear so he ran so hard that he was warm as toast."

On the basis of these cogent observations, Mrs. Colby compiles her reviews of books for the junior department of "Read-It-Or-Not," with occasional quotations from the children themselves for emphasis.

On the Air

The Board will make its debut on the air shortly when five of their number will be featured on the national program, "Children Also Are People," over the Columbia Broadcasting System on April 23.

Mrs. Colby says that parents are enthusiastic about the idea now, their early skepticism having been completely routed by the hearty way in which the children have taken up the new work. Some of the youngsters were a bit diffident in the beginning, she admitted, but once they realized that their opinions were being treated seriously, and that they were making a real contribution, they began to express themselves with clarity, freshness and originality.

They are developing excellent judgment, according to Mrs. Colby, and are undertaking more difficult assignments. She even has found a boy now who is interested in juvenile scientific books and can review them.

Each child receives 25 cents for every book reviewed. One lad, when asked whether he was in it for the money or the fun, came back with the honest admission that if the book was a good one he reviewed it because he liked to, but if it was a poor one, he had an eye to the 25 cents.

Fin. Com. Urges Drastic Steps To Combat Boston Vandalism

Drastic steps to combat mounting vandalism against City-owned property and thus scale down the annual $1,000,000 bill which adds 75 cents to the Boston tax rate were proposed today by the Boston Finance Commission in a report to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Uncovering theft of microscopes at City Hospital, the carting off of a 1,400-pound gear at Chelsea North Bridge, the wanton maiming of animals at Franklin Park zoo, the systematic wrecking of school buildings, and a $150,000 annual bill resulting from false fire alarms, the Finance Commission declared:

"Apparently only an active watchman patrol service will insure protection of city property and the suppression of vandalism."

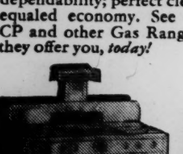
By implication the Commission proposed other methods. It addressed its disclosures to "law enforcement agencies and the community" as well as to the Mayor, thus suggesting a City-wide law enforcement campaign.

Revealing that in some instances "City employees themselves were the culprits," the Commission impliedly urged a sterner policy by City officials. By means of a "vigorous campaign" the executives of the Boston Public Library have reduced vandalism from $20,000 to $8,000 a year, it was pointed out.

Charging that errant school pupils, hoodlums, petty criminals and romantic couples (who break street lights costing $65,000 a year) are responsible for much of the damage, the Commission points out that rarely is anyone ever prosecuted for vandalism.

Under the prevalent attitude "the City must replace it," and the current laxity so far as prosecution is concerned, vandalism was said to be mounting steadily.

Educational campaigns have so far been found useless, the investigators went on. After fire department representatives were sent into school rooms to lecture pupils on the heavy cost of false alarms, the number of these alarms showed an abrupt increase. Similar measures to combat breakage of street lights caused similar results, the Commission held.



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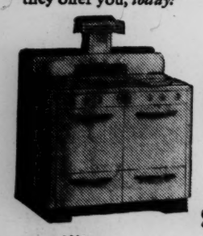

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Harvard Bans Discrimination Against Negroes

Responding to the plea of 600 students that they "cleanse" Harvard's name from "the stigma of Jim Crowism," the Harvard Corporation today directed its Athletic Association to play Negroes as well as whites against every team on the Harvard schedule.

In their first ruling since the return of Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard's President, the Corporation declared that "it is Harvard's principle that there should be no racial discrimination among our students."

Teams against which Harvard is to play should have this fact "made plain" to them, the governing body added.

William J. Bingham, Harvard Athletic Director, stated that in the future his committee "will be guided by the policy" thus set down.

Six hundred Harvard students had signed a petition, first to the Athletic Committee and then to the Corporation, protesting withdrawal of a Negro lacross player before Harvard's recent game with the United States Naval Academy.

The action, according to Richard H. Snibbe, coach of the Harvard team, was taken at the insistence of the Naval Academy.

In the meantime, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, is conducting an investigation of the Academy's part in the affair.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, as well as numerous interested Negro and white groups, had joined the Harvard Council for Democracy in Education and its 600 student backers in disapproving "intolerant Jim Crow practices."

The two-week explosion was touched off by an editorial April 8 in the undergraduate daily Crimson.

Bill to Dissolve Hunter Group Filed

A bill to dissolve the industrial Defense Association, Inc., of Boston, headed by Edward H. Hunter, was filed today by Miss Sybil H. Holmes, of Brookline, former Republican Senator and chairman of the Special Recess Commission which investigated subversive organizations.

The Commission, in its report to the Legislature, charged that the Industrial Defense Association was "seeking to set class against class, race agains race, and religion against religion." The report also alleged that the organization is "definitely subversive to the American form of government."

The organization, the commission said, was a one-man activity created and managed by Mr. Hunter.

Former Senator Holmes stated that the organization "continues its office in Boston and solicits funds for the work in which it is engaged. Its activities appear to be contrary to the purposes for which its charter was issued and said corporation should be dissolved." The bill was filed with the clerk of Senate.

Sons of Italy Honor Tobin

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today became an honorary member of the Independent Order of the Sons of Italy when five officers of the organization called at his office to present him an illuminated scroll of membership.

CCC to Guard Defense Camps; Beware Fake Defense Gifts

News of defense and military activity in New England today:

CCC Camp—Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff announced a CCC camp will be established at Camp Edwards. About 200 CCC boys will be stationed near the military reservation for forest fire control work, brush control and forestry development. This will relieve soldiers at the camp from such detail. A CCC camp is already established at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

Army Donations—General Woodruff made a special plea that no citizens subscribe funds to agents purporting to be helping the military forces. He said that several cases of unlicensed promotional activities in behalf of the armed forces are already being investigated by authorities. An example: one man sought to solicit individuals for $12.50 each to buy individual radios for every soldier at Camp Edwards. The General's advice: make no contributions.

Soldiers' Needs—There are needs, however; at the camps to which some persons may be able to help, the General indicated. No money is required. What the boys need is furniture for the recreational quarters and books. This is being partially met by the Government, the War Department buying old libraries, books and magazines. But it is suggested in Army circles that a book or two from private sources would be welcome.

M. P., Watch Out—If you want to know about the Army's police force, the Military Police, just ask First Lieut. Earle C. Mellett, now on active duty with the 9th Coast Artillery at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass. Inside the army post the MP's have more duties and functions than outside, even though the citizen may not think so, the Lieutenant reports. In a radio address he told of a long list of "domestic" MP duties within the camp areas. The latest problem for the MP's he said is to control Sunday traffic but in time he expects the MP's will be able to give veteran municipal traffic officers a pointer or two.

Army Steward—Frank B. Lester of South Boston took a new job today. He became a marketing specialist for the Army. He will assist in the purchasing of fresh fruits and vegetables and is one of 30 men all over the United States to carry on this important though unspectacular assignment. He will serve Fort Devens, Camp Edwards, Harbor Defense of Boston, and Westover Field, in Chicopee.

How the Army Buys—The plan is for the 30 marketing specialists to buy in small lots to benefit small producers. This is called the "field ration" method. This plan it is stated officially "will provide much greater opportunities for small producers than was possible before."

Getting Army Business—If you want to sell produce to the Army (through Mr. Lester in Boston) here is what you are advised officially to do: Small producers should not wait until they have harvested their crop to try to find a market for it at an army camp. They should inform their nearest marketing specialist office a week or 10 days before the expected harvesting date of their crop to be sure it can be given proper consideration in the purchasing plans.

Cigarette Tax On Permanent Basis Urged

Legislation making permanent the two-cent-a-package-tax on cigarettes was reported favorably today by the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

At the same time the Committee approved another bill to extend the effective date of the third-cent in the three-cent State gasoline tax to November 30, 1943. The additional cent on the State gasoline tax was first levied in 1932, and has been continued by each succeeding legislature.

The cigarette tax, which produces more than $7,000,000 a year, was first levied in 1939, when the Legislature approved a recommendation by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. This tax, originally proposed as an emergency levy, will expire on June 30, 1941, unless the Legislature adopts a new law.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, sponsored both the cigarette tax and gasoline tax bills this year.

Conservation Week Will Start April 26

Conservation Week in Massachusetts is to be held April 26 through May 3. Governor Saltonstall has issued a proclamation for Arbor Day, which is to be followed by Conservation Week. The New England Wild Flower Preservation Society hopes teachers will observe it by planning programs on conservation in all its branches for pupils.

Cigarettes, Liquor, Electricity Seen New Maine Tax Sources

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 21 — The difficult and controversial, not to mention unpopular, subject of taxation is the main barrier, this week, between the Maine Legislature and early adjournment. If Legislators could agree on some method of raising approximately $1,800,000 of additional revenue the session might end late this week.

At the present writing it appears Legislators may turn to a three-fold tax program covering cigarettes, liquor, and electricity, with the last named seen as least likely to be enacted.

A week ago, Legislators thought revenue problems were well on their way to a solution, and so they would have been had it been possible to put through a proposed sales tax levy which incorporated an unusual homestead exemption clause, but the measure appears to have little likelihood of passage.

No sooner had the sales tax measure been favorably reported by the committee on taxation than State-wide opposition to it began to generate, backed in large measure by retail merchants who held indignation meetings and otherwise belabored the measure. Its supporters claimed it would not only raise the $1,500,000 or so which is much needed for expansion of old-age assistance but would provide as much as $4,000,000 which could be used to good advantage. Homeowners were to be protected by exemptions on homesteads up to $2,000 valuation.

Opponents scored the tax as a burden on the low-wage classes, unfair and difficult to administer, claiming it would take an army of inspectors and new office space. In the House, the bill was rejected by a substantial (102-30) vote but the Senate has not acted on it. Proponents are said not to have given up hope of getting favorable Senate action on the bill once certain administrative details have been changed.

Although a measure to increase the State gas tax a half cent a gallon was defeated in the Senate, it is reported a bill increasing the present four-cent State tax to five cents is in the making and will be advocated as providing enough funds without supplementary taxes.

A proposal for a one per cent tax on salaries and wages was advocated in the House but rejected despite the claim such a tax would raise $2,500,000. A plan for a State lottery brought a storm of protests on moral issues and was rejected, although proponents contended this, too, would be a complete solution of the "new money" problem.

Boston Schoolman Goes to OPM

Rudolph Marginot, Director of Trade and Apprentice Training in the Boston public schools, will go to Washington tomorrow to take up similar duties on a nationwide scale for the Office of Production Management.

Mr. Marginot's new work, in which he will assist the OPM in labor training and labor supply, will take him to all parts of the United States. He will co-ordinate the labor training programs in the various divisions of the Government, the CCC, the NYA and the WPA.

From time to time, Mr. Marginot said, his work will bring him to Boston. He will maintain his residence in Roxbury, although his work in Washington will keep him away from home for most of the undetermined duration of his new work.

In his work in Boston, Mr. Marginot has been located in the Warrenton Street Vocational High and Opportunity School.

State Legislative Hearings Listed

Major legislative committee hearings scheduled for tomorrow on Beacon Hill include the following:

Highways and Motor Vehicles (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to change the automobile registration date from Jan. 1 to April 1 or July 1.

Labor and Industries (Room 207, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to make more flexible the employment hours of women and minors in restaurants, hotels, retail stores and the like (continued hearing); to study the five-day work week plan to determine its effect upon labor and industry.

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Stage and Screen News—Art Exhibitions—Music and Musicians

Plays in Prospect for Boston; Theater Events on Broadway

Alexander Woollcott may be expected in Boston on either May 15 or 19 in "The Man Who Came to Dinner," according to the New York Times. The plan, it seems, is for the play to settle down here for a run. The company is expected in Montreal the week of April 28. The latter engagement will be followed by a week of one-night stands and a visit to New Haven before the prospective arrival in Boston.

According to the same source, Boston may see the debut of George S. Kaufman as a producer next September, with "Mr. Big" as his first presentation.

The booking of "Theater," play by Guy Bolton and Somerset Maugham, which had been announced for next Monday at the Wilbur, has now been changed to the Plymouth.

Arthur Ripley has been engaged to direct "The Happy Days," which has been adapted by Zoe Akins from Claire-Andre Puget's "Les Jours Heureux."

Bobby Clark and Melville Cooper should begin at any moment rehearsing "Women Aren't Angels," the English farce by Vernon Sylvaine, which Harry Wagstaff Gribble is directing. The play will be seen in New Haven and Boston before its Broadway debut in May.

The schedule of the New England Repertory Theater in Joy Street, runs as follows this week: Thursday, "Our Town,"; Friday, "The Emperor Jones"; Saturday, "Diff'rent."

The Harvard Dramatic Club is presenting Eugene O'Neill's "The Great God Brown" this week at Sanders Theater with performances Wednesday through Saturday evenings.

Herrick's ticket agency announces a downtown branch, opening Tuesday, at 205 Tremont Street, with an entrance also from the Little Building Arcade.

"Somewhere in France" is the new title of "The Last Round," by Carl Zuckmayer and Fritz Kortner, according to an announcement from the Theater Guild. The New York opening is scheduled for the Guild Theater, Washington, beginning April 28. Dudley Digges, Walter Slezak, Alexander Knox, Karen Morley, Wesley Addy, Arlene Francis, Flora Campbell, and Art Smith head the cast. Worthington Minor is directing and the setting is by Watson Barratt.

"Johnny Johnson," by Paul Green, will be revived at the Provincetown, New York, beginning on May 1, by a new group calling itself the Popular Theater. Alfred Saxe is directing the production.

The management of "The Night Before Christmas," now in New York, announces that Laura and S. J. Perelman have done considerable work on the dialogue since the play opened. The first two scenes have been telescoped into one.

"Lady in the Dark" is reported closing for the summer on June 14. It is due to re-open at the Alvin Theater Sept. 12.

"Flight to the West," by Elmer Rice, will close at the Royale Theater on Saturday, April 26.

Cosmo-Sileo

Guy Bolton, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Somerset Maugham, and John Golden

Group at a rehearsal of "Theater," which comes to the Wilbur on April 28 as the final play in the subscription series in Boston. Mr. Bolton and Mr. Maugham wrote the play. Miss Skinner plays the principal role. Mr. Golden is the producer.

'Daybreak' at Fine Arts; 'Ziegfeld Girl' at Loew's

Another of the now diminishing stock of French films in this country, "Le Jour Se Lève," is now on view at the Fine Arts Theater, having been shown there Saturday for the first time in Boston.

French films have occupied in recent years the place formerly held by Russian, and before that by German pictures, in the affections of those who look upon the motion picture as a developing art, rather than as entertainment.

Many fine examples of French cinematic skill have been revealed to us at the Fine Arts Theater, notably those directed by René Clair, beginning with "Sous les Toits de Paris." Now such productions have been cut off at the source. But there are still some prints of French films in America, and the present offering is one of them.

"Le Jour Se Lève" is in the atmospheric tradition of many of its predecessors. Much is made of cobblestoned streets, rooftops, passing trains. There is emphasis on little details as showing the mental state of a character. Since most of the characters in films of this type are rather inarticulate, these cinematic devices are necessary.

There is a danger that these devices may become cinematic clichés, unless they are used with imagination, and in illumination of a consistent story. Some of these psychological dramas have a very slow pace, and the keenest directorial eye is requisite to save them from losing the attention.

"Le Jour Se Lève" studies, with the aid of the flashback, the events that have led its chief character to kill another man. Although the story is on the sordid side, the emphasis is placed on the pathos of the situation.

This reviewer found some difficulty in believing the story as it was unfolded. The motivation is weak. The hero falls in love a little too readily. The heroine is pretty, but the actress who plays her does not project the emotional quality that would account for the havoc she makes. The other woman walks out on her music hall partner in the middle of an act, to go and talk to a man she has never seen before.

The man who is murdered has brought his pistol with him. He tosses it on the table in plain view and then taunts his enemy until he shoots him. The police are incredibly inefficient; they spend the entire night besieging a lone man in a boarding house room. But this permits the story to be told.

Jean Gabin, veteran of many a role, relies upon his expert technique to carry him through a part in which it must have been difficult for him to believe. Jacqueline Laurent plays the girl, and Arletty the other woman. But the most interesting and most satisfying acting of the film is done by Jules Berry, as the scoundrelly but very articulate animal tamer who finally provokes the homicide of which he is the victim.

L. A. S.

'Ziegfeld Girl'

"Ziegfeld Girl," at the State and Orpheum, is large and lavish. There are girls in gauze and spangles and jingles and feathers and flowers and satins and velvet.

Set down in the midst of the production are the stories of three girls. Judy Garland is a nice Ziegfeld girl who is loyal to Charlie Winninger, her old-fashioned vaudevillian father. Lana Turner is a misled and distasteful Ziegfeld girl who reforms in time to win Jimmy Stewart. Hedy Lamarr is an exotic Ziegfeld girl who smiles very bravely every time anything goes wrong, which it often does.

Ziegfeld is mentioned frequently through the film but he does not appear. Not only is there no Ziegfeld. But there is not enough showmanship. In addition to those mentioned the players include Tony Martin, Jackie Cooper, Edward Everett Horton, Philip Dorn, Ian Hunter, Paul Kelly, Eve Arden, Al Shean, and Felix Bressart.

Robert Z. Leonard directed from a screen play by Marguerite Roberts and Sonya Levien, based on an original story by William Anthony McGuire. The musical numbers were handled by Busby Berkeley. There are four songs, the best of which is "Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean," sung by Mr. Winninger and Mr. Shean.

George MacLean

Jan Smeterlin

Polish pianist to give a recital in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, April 29.

Art Shows

The annual exhibition is currently on view at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street. Included are the varied efforts of members in the arts and crafts. As years pass we observe how crafts diminish in quantity, and painting and drawing become the more popular choice. Some of the League members appear professionally in Boston galleries. The oils and water colors make a very commendable showing this year, and the League reflects with other organizations changing trends in local art enterprise.

Among pictures which catch attention are those by Molly Ayer, Rosamund Pier Hunt, Molly Wheeler, Ann Peterson, Constance Greason, and Anne Lyman. Henrietta Sharon makes a fine showing with her pencil drawings and Mary Van Ness displays her serious pursuit of sculpture. Other exhibits include ceramics, weaving, tray decoration, jewelry, metal crafts, and photography.

Ross Gallery

Animal portrayers occupy all the space at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue. Included are depictions by Elizabeth Philbrick, Louise Shattuck, and Helen Dyer. All three show their enthusiasm for the subjects of their choice, and reveal close study of the characteristic and endearing traits of pets and zoological specimens.

D. A.

Under a new agreement with United Artists, Hal Roach is to make a series of five new comedies, each running 50 minutes, which is considerably shorter than the usual feature length film.

Festival at Smith

The Smith College Department of Music will give a festival entitled "Palestrina to Bach (1550-1750)" at Northampton, Mass., April 24-27. There will be a student concert on the first evening; a concert by the Smith College Orchestra, Werner Josten, conductor, on the second; a lecture by Dr. Alfred Einstein on "The Character of Old Music" on the Saturday morning; a chamber music concert that evening, and a concert of choral music by the Princeton University Chapel Choir, Edward B. Greene, conductor, and the Smith College Glee Club, Ivan T. Gorakhoff, conductor, on the Sunday afternoon. All the events will be held in Sage Hall except the choral concert, which will be given in John M. Greene Hall.

Pro Arte Symphony

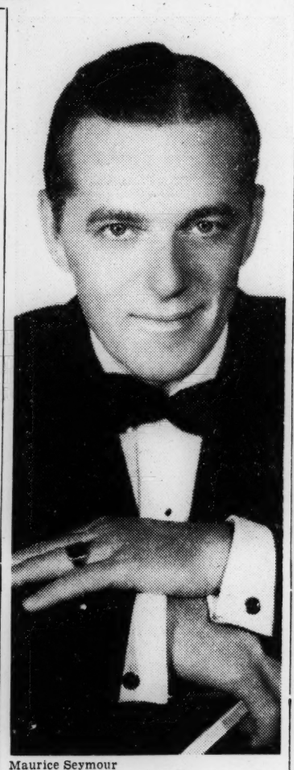
The Pro Arte Symphony, Paul L. Baugass, conductor, will give its fifth concert Thursday evening in Jordan Hall, assisted by Esther Asher, pianist, and Robert Hanes, oboist. The program comprises a Concerto Grosso for two violins and string orchestra by Torelli; "Prayer," by Hovaness; Beethoven's Piano Concerto in G major; excerpts from Joseph Wagner's ballet, "Birthday of an Infanta"; Barbirolli's Concerto for oboe and string orchestra, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter" Overture.

Recital by Rand Smith

Rand Smith, baritone, will give a recital Wednesday evening, April 30, in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, with George Reeves at the piano. He lists items by Peri, Méhul, and Bach; a Brahms group, and songs by English and American composers.

Paipert Ballet

The Ford Hall Forum Players will present the Paipert Ballet, directed by Beatrice Paipert, at Peabody Playhouse, evenings of April 29-30, May 2-3. The program, called "Various Aspects of the American Scene," includes these "High Lights": "Live Alone and Like It," "Complacency," "Ballet, Toujours Ballet," "It Can't Happen Here," "Fashion Is Spinach," "Grapes of Wrath," "Democracies," "Does Boston Go to Dancing School?", and "Another Aspect of American Scene—Folk Jazz."



Maurice Seymour

Alexander Gray

Featured in the cast of "Rose Marie" at the Shubert Theater.

Film Assignments

Patricia Collinge has been signed by Samuel Goldwyn to act the role of Birdie in the screen version of "The Little Foxes," by Lillian Hellman. Miss Collinge played Birdie in the Broadway production. The play is scheduled to go before the cameras next week with Bette Davis playing the Tallulah Bankhead part.

Olsen and Johnson, the producers and stars of "Hellzapoppin," are expected at Universal on June 1 to bring their show to the screen.

Vonn Hamilton in Debut

By Margaret Lloyd

Vonn Hamilton, head of the ballet department at the Jan Veen School of Dance, made his first Boston appearance as a soloist at the Jan Veen Studio Friday evening, assisted by Evelyn Barrille in several duo dances and solos, and by Hadassah McGiffin, who played a piano prelude to each half of the program and accompaniments for those dances not accompanied by phonograph records or percussion.

Mr. Hamilton, wisely emerged from the anonymity of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet where talent is obscured in ill-defined ensemble numbers, is a very good ballet dancer, having the essential qualities of lightness and spring which make for excellence in ballon. He is less successful when he calls on an adaptation of modern movement (part modern and part plastique) for the projection of emotion.

Billed as a dance mime, it is there he puts his best foot forward. The light touch is his forte at present. His caricatures of two leading figures in the American dance—"Mr. Yawn at the Beach," "Miss Truth on a Monday Morning"—are full of sly references to their styles and methods. Ted Shawn in his famous white bathrobe (and characteristic behavior), Miss Ruth in flowing bath towels exercising her usual mannerisms in the handling of a Monday wash, first as in a seated Oriental Impression, later with implications of other dances as she hangs the wash on an imaginary line, are well pointed, if at easy targets. "A Student of the New School," wherein a seasoned ballet student endeavors to learn the new ways of dance, is also amusing.

The latter number is from Mr. Hamilton's full-length pantomimic dance suite, "The Evolution of Waldo." Other items from this suite, showing the child Waldo a recalcitrant pupil in a ballroom class, and, some years later, a proud performer in a provincial ballet school's annual recital, ring, comically, though quite obviously, true to common experience.

"The face also dances," as Serge Lifar says in his book, "Ballet: Traditional to Modern." Mr. Hamilton's use of facial play (sometimes to the verge of mugging) would indicate dramatic potentialities that, properly disciplined, can be developed to a valuable asset.

In costume and choregraphy the young dancer achieves balanced design — expressiveness deferred. The unison movements in some of the duo dances are a little too pat and artificial. Emotion becomes emoting when unsupported by a mature outlook (and often, alas, even then). Such titles as "Soul Cry" are better avoided at any age.

But Mr. Hamilton is well trained in the academic ballet, and he has the gift of comedy. These he has to give—dancing that lifts, in and of itself, and laughter. We need them both more than ever today.

Mary Starks, Two Recitals

Mary Starks and her Dance Workshop Group will present a program of new dances in two recitals at the Jan Veen Studio, Friday evening, April 25, and Saturday afternoon, April 26.

"Weep for the Hitler Youth," to music composed and played by Grace Enders, will have its first performance Friday evening. Other dances scheduled are "Two Negro Songs," sung by Mildred Jenkins, and accompanied by two guitars, and "Working Gal's Blues."

Miss Starks is a graduate of Wellesley College and the Mary Wigman Central Institute. She has also studied at the Jooss-Leeder School in England, at the Bennington School of the Dance, and with Martha Graham.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, April 22

Diploma recital presented by the Longy School of Music at Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, at 8:15. Edward Goldman, pianist.

Wednesday, April 23

Concert by Rand Smith, baritone. George Reeves, accompanist. Recital Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8.

Recital by Donald Currier, pianist. Steinert Hall at 8:30.

Thursday, April 24

Concert by the Pro Arte Symphony Orchestra. Paul L. Bauguss, conductor. Soloists: Esther Asher, pianist; Robert Hanes, oboist. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Friday, April 25

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday, April 26

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday, April 27

Pension Fund Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the choruses of Radcliffe and Harvard Colleges. Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" will be given. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will conduct. 3:30.

Third concert of the season by the Women's Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Jordan Hall, at 3:30.

Concert by Bronislaw Huberman, violinist; Boris Roubakin, accompanist. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Screen Notes

Paramount's Preston Sturges is reported to be going ahead with plans for his first screen musical, which is known momentarily as "Sittin' in the Ritz." In addition to writing the script, Mr. Sturges will be responsible for the lyrics, some of which he has already composed. His productions to date include "The Great McGinty," "Christmas in July," and "The Lady Eve." At present he is occupied with a comedy called "Sullivan's Travels."

"Remember the Day" will have Claudette Colbert and John Payne as leading players, according to an announcement from Twentieth Century-Fox which will produce the screen version of the play by Philip Dunning and Philo Higley.

Paulette Goddard has been chosen by Cecil B. DeMille to play Loxi Claiborne, the leading feminine character in his production of "Reap the Wild Wind," Technicolor adaptation of a serial by Thelma Strabel. Ray Milland, John Wayne, Raymond Massey, Walter Hampden, Lynne Overman, and Robert Preston are in the cast.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"Rose Marie," musical comedy with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," with John Barton. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Converse Club. Stanley Hassell, conductor. Harry Dickson, soloist. 8:30.

Zero Marlborough Street—
Recital by Amelia Tataronis, soprano, assisted by Margaret Clark, viola, and Willis Fay, at the piano. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"So Ends Our Night," Margaret Sullavan, Fredric March. 2, 5:30, 9. "The Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres and Lloyd Nolan. 4, 7:30.

Fenway—
"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Daybreak," Jean Gabin. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Information Please." Anna Neagle. 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone, Walter Brennan, Ann Gillis, Helen Broderick and Anne Gwynne. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "March of Time," 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Kenmore—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3, 6:25, 10. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. "March of Time," 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"That Night in Rio." Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Carmen Miranda. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Shadows on the Stairs," Frieda Inescort, Paul Cavanagh and Heather Angel. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, Fay Wray. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland and Lana Turner. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.

Paramount—
"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:25, 9:25. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:43, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO, Boston—
"Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero and Mary Beth Hughes. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:55 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:45, 9:05.

Scollay—
"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, Fay Wray. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The Bill of Rights." "The Battle of the Atlantic." "Publicity Sports at Miami." "Ray Whitley and His Singing Cowboys," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, and Larry Simms. 1:30, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland, and Lana Turner. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"News of the Americas, Europe, and the Far East." "Nazis versus Yankees in Argentina." "Incas of Peru." "Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony." "Sports." "Comedy." "Cartoon." Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Horror Island," Leo Carrillo. 9:38, 11:55 a. m., 2:12, 4:20, 6:46, 9:03. "Man Made Monster," Lon Chaney, Jr., 10:48 a. m., 1:05, 3:22, 5:39, 7:56, 10:13.

Tremont—
"Great McGinty," B. Donlevy. 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 9, 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Uptown—
"Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn, Brenda Marshall. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Life with Henry." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Boys of the City." 2 Evenings 6.45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Arizona," Jean Arthur, William Holden. "She Couldn't Say No." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Six Lessons From Madam Lazonga." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Back Street," Charles Boyer. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:50, 4:58, 8:06. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. 3:21, 6:29, 9:37.

Cleveland Circle: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Lady Eve" Barbara Stanwyck. "Murder Among Friends," Marjorie Weaver. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Honeymoon for Three." 2 and 7:45.
University: "The Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 2:45, 6, 9:50. "Girl in the News." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. "Flight From Destiny." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. 4, 10. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Back Street," Charles Boyer, Margaret Sullavan. "Caught in the Act." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 1:55, 6:15, 9:30. "So Ends Our Night." 4, 8.
Strand: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart. 2:53, 6:35, 9:58. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. 1, 4:46, 8:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston. "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Lil Abner." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Cotello. 3:01, 8:24. "Invisible Woman." 1:44 7, 9:55.
Park: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2:55, 8:15. "Great Mr. Nobody." 1:53, 6:58, 9:49.
Hyde Park: "Arkansas Judge." Roy Rogers. "Great Train Robbery," Bob Steele. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 2:30, 8:15. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 4:20, 10:05.

MALDEN—Granada: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 1:46, 4:58, 8:10. "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:09, 6:21 9:33.
Mystic: "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby. 1:55, 8:25. "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 6:30, 9:55.
Maplewood: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Give Us Wings." "Along the Rio Grande." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Murder Among Friends." 2:15, 7, 9:50. "Maisie Was a Lady." 3:25, 8:30.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Son of Monte Cristo." 1:45, 8. "Come Live With Me." 3:42, 9:57.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. "You're the One." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. 2:20, 8:15. "Monster and the Girl." 4:05, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Jennie." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:15, 9. "Murder Among Friends." Marjorie Weaver. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Back in the Saddle," Gene Autry. "Invisible Woman." John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Son of Monte Cristo." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Land of Liberty."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Back in the Saddle," Gene Autry.
Strand: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Murder Among Friends."

REVERE — Boulevard: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. "Flight From Destiny." 2 and 8.
Revere: "Strawberry Blonde" James Cagney. "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "The Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Five Little Peppers at Home." Continuous from 7:30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 2. Continuous from 6:15.
Central: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "You'll Find Out," "We Who Are Young." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Second Chorus" Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Father's Son," John Litel and Freida Inescort. 2:09, 7:54. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni and Virginia Field. 3:18, 9:03.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Flight from Destiny." 2 and 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Fighting 69th." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Haunted Honeymoon." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. "March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Back in the Saddle." Gene Autry. "Under Two Flags." Ronald Colman and Claudette Colbert. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive In: "The Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Five Little Peppers at Home." Continuous from 7:30 p. m.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Honeymoon for Three." George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 3:57, 8:17. "Blackout," 2:17, 6:30, 9:42.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Virginia." Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:45 and 7:45.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Paintings by members of the Bay State Artists' Guild. April 22-May 3.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 351 Newbury Street—Fourteenth annual exhibition. Through April 27.

Boston Public Library—Art Work for reproduction—showing sketches, finished art work and cuts for the production of games, greeting cards, cartoons and advertising. Through April 27.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition of the Mortimer Brandt Gallery, "New Masters from Old Holland." Through April 25.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition.

Holman Print Shop, Inc., 5a Park Street—Flower prints and State maps.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Junior League Members' Show. Through April 30.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Group exhibition by J. Andress, H. I. Dyer, E. A. Philbrick and L. Shattuck. Through April 26.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of water colors, etchings and drawings by Ludwig Mestler, on exhibition during concert time only.

Robert C. Vose, 599 Boylston Street—Ships and the sea by Frank Vining. Water colors by Frederic Whitaker; Monotypes by Ralph C. Scott. Through April 26.

Yamanaka & Co., 424 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Chinese portraits.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, except Mondays, 9-5; Sundays, 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall, animal, bird, insect exhibits, dolls. Astronomy Room.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open daily, except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. Sundays (through June), 1-5 p. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 5; closed on Mondays. Etchings by Rembrandt; prints by Lucas Van Leyden and Durer; engravings after Brupegel; Hollar's London (Print Department). Sculpture and water colors by William Zorach. Through April 30.

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EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9510
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"The Comedy Murder-Mystery Hit!" ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067
Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mts. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain. —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN
WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891
Evs. incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Sat. and Sun.

"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST."—Winchell, Mirror
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S New Play
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Clr. 6-6363
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • 2 WEEKS ONLY BEG. MONDAY, APRIL 28
6th PLAY, AMERICAN THEATRE SOCIETY SEASON
JOHN GOLDEN presents, PRIOR TO NEW YORK
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER
in a New Comedy
"THEATRE"
By Somerset Maugham and Guy Bolton
with
Arthur Margetson • Margaret Bannerman
Viola Roache • Reginald Mason

MAIL ORDERS NOW — SEATS THURSDAY
EVES.—ORCH., $2.75; BALC., $2.20, $1.65; 2ND BALC., $1.10
MATS.—THURS. AND SAT., $2.20, $1.65, $1.10. (TAX INCL.)

SHUBERT • Tonight at 8:30
POP. MAT. WED. 55c-$1.65
The Shubert Theatre presents
RUDOLF FRIML'S IMMORTAL
ROSE MARIE
Evs. 55c-$2.75; Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$1.65, tax inc.

AFTER THE SHOW

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

Dahlgren's Home Runs Spell Defeat for Phillies Here and In Philadelphia

New Bee First Baseman Provides Needed Power

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hitting the ball at a neat .385 clip and fielding with his customary brilliance, Ellsworth "Babe" Dahlgren today was being hailed locally as the outstanding all-around first baseman to wear a Boston National League uniform in years. Not since the days of Stuffy McInnis and George Sisler have Hub fans seen the home first sacker take such complete charge of the situation, as he did yesterday in the 7-to-5, 10-inning triumph over the Phillies.

By getting four out of four in the Phillie opener, Dahlgren took over the batting leadership of the Bees; produced his tenth hit in 26 official tries; brought his runs batted in total to seven, and his home run output to three. His third four-bagger came in the tenth inning yesterday with Eddie Miller on base and left the Bees at the head of the second division of the National League.

Hit Three Home Runs

Dahlgren, as mentioned previously, has hit three homers for Manager Casey Stengel, and two of them won ball games. Along with that decisive blow yesterday, Babe can point to the one he beat the Phillies with at Shibe Park last Thursday. It is getting to be a habit.

Not even President Bob Quinn and Stengel, who jumped at the chance to take Dahlgren from the Yankees a few weeks ago, expected the boy to produce so well at the plate. They knew all about his defensive reputation in the American League, but they had no idea he would take such an active part in the improved offense of the Bees. It may be one of those brief spurts which arouse false optimism. But Babe has been stepping into the ball with a new confidence and treating all types of pitching alike. Determined to show baseball he is a lot better man than the Yankee release would seem to indicate, the Babe is out to make 1941 his biggest year.

Others Over

Early today the Bees had two other .300 hitters—Gene Moore and Eddie Miller. The former was up to .345, while the shortstop was a mere eight points above the charmed level. Completely satisfied with his 1941 contract terms; helped in the field by the improved play of 'Bama Rowell around second base, and by the arrival of Dahlgren at first, Miller never was more contented. He is playing an inspiring game at short, and with due consideration for Dahlgren's play, must be called the spark plug of the club.

The Bees' run-making machine stalled in the Brooklyn series and the pitching was bad. But the locals probably got a lot of poor baseball out of their systems in a short time and are now ready to move up in the standing. The Phillie series closes tomorrow and the New York Giants come in for singles Wednesday and Thursday. The Terrymen are off to a good start, having won five of their first six dates with the Dodgers and Phils.

Sox Are Sensation

Still unbeaten in five starts, the Red Sox are the sensations of the American League. They are in a class by themselves. They have hardly shown the balance of a pennant winner, yet there they are, at the head of the race. When their pitching is weak, the offense comes to the rescue. When the boys are not hitting up to par, the hurlers do their bit. Only Emerson Dickman has gone the route in the five games, but Frankie Pytlak, Dom Di Maggio, Bobby Doerr and Joe Cronin have been putting on a merry show at the plate.

Di Maggio has made eight hits in the last 10 tries, including four doubles, and stolen three bases. Doerr, with his four homers and 14 runs batted in, is one of the offensive leaders of the majors. Cronin has three homers and nine runs driven in. Both Bobby and Manager Joe are playing flawless ball in the field. The Red Sox pulled off three double plays yesterday in beating the Senators, 14-8. The Sox conclude the Washington series tomorrow and move into Yankee Stadium for singles Wednesday and Thursday. Cronin is back at Fenway on Friday for a three-game series with the Athletics.

Local Box Scores

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rowell 2b	5	0	0	0	2	3	0
Cooney cf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Moore rf	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
West lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Majeski 3b	5	1	0	0	1	2	0
Miller ss	5	3	3	5	2	1	1
Dahlgren 1b	4	2	2	4	8	1	2
Berres c	4	0	2	2	11	3	0
Salvo p	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Lamanna p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	40	7	12	24	30	12	2
PHILADELPHIA							
Bragan ss	5	1	1	4	1	2	0
Benjamin lf	6	0	0	0	3	0	0
Marty cf	6	1	2	5	0	0	0
Etten 1b	5	0	3	3	13	0	0
Klein rf	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Nagel 2b	3	1	0	0	0	5	0
Warren c	3	1	2	3	9	0	0
May 3b	4	0	3	3	0	3	1
Blanton p	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
*Litwhiler	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crouch p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Mueller	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beck p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	5	11	18	‡27	13	2

*Batted for Blanton in sixth. †Batted for Crouch in seventh. ‡None out when winning run scored

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Boston	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Berres 3, Bragan, Marty 2, Miller, Dahlgren 3, Benjamin. Two-base hits, Berres 2, Miller 2, Dahlgren. Warren. Three-base hit, Moore. Home runs, Bragan, Marty, Dahlgren. Hits, off Blanton, 4 in 5 innings; off Salvo, 11 in 6 1-3 innings; off Crouch, none in 1 inning; off Lamanna, none in 3 2-3 innings; off Beck, 4 in 3 innings. Left on bases, Boston 9, Philadelphia 13. Sacrifice hit, Nagel. Base on balls, by Salvo 6, by Blanton 2, by Lamanna 3, by Beck 2. Struck out, by Blanton 2, by Salvo 10, by Crouch, by Beck 3. Double plays, Berres and Miller; Majeski, Rowell and Dahlgren. Winning pitcher, Lamanna. Losing pitcher, Beck. Time, 2h. 40m. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Dunn. Attendance, 11,824.

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	4	4	7	1	0	0
Finney rf	4	2	0	0	5	0	0
Fox lf	4	2	2	2	4	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	2	6	0	8	2	0
Cronin ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newsome ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doerr 2b	5	1	3	4	1	6	0
Tabor 3b	5	1	3	4	2	2	1
Peacock c	4	1	1	3	1	0	0
Ryba p	3	0	1	2	1	0	0
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hash p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	11	15	23	27	11	1
WASHINGTON							
Case rf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Cramer cf	4	2	1	4	5	0	0
Chapman lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lewis 3b	4	2	2	3	1	3	1
Travis ss	4	1	3	3	2	3	0
Bloodworth 2b	3	1	0	0	2	1	0
Archie 1b	3	0	2	2	9	0	0
Evans c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Early c	2	1	1	1	2	0	0
Hudson p	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
†Myer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MacFayden p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dean p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
‡Vernon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	8	11	15	27	12	2

*Batted for Ryba in seventh. †Batted for Hudson in sixth. ‡Batted for MacFayden in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	4	3	—14
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	—8

Runs batted in, Fox, Travis 3, Peacock, Ryba, Doerr 4, Di Maggio, Archie, Cronin, Cramer 4, Foxx. Two base hits, Di Maggio 3, Lewis, Ryba, Tabor, Doerr. Three-base hit, Peacock. Home run, Cramer. Stolen bases, Di Maggio 2, Finney, Fox. Double plays, Foxx and Cronin; Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; Tabor and Foxx; MacFayden, Travis and Archie. Left on bases, Boston 9, Washington 9. Base on balls, by Hudson, 2; by Ryba 2; by Anderson, 5; by Hash, 6; by MacFayden; by Dean. Struck out, by Hudson, 2; by Hash, by MacFayden. Hits, off Ryba, 9 in 6 innings; off Hash, 2 in 3 innings; off Hudson, 11 in 8 innings; off Anderson 0 in 1 inning; off MacFayden, 3 in 1 inning; off Dean, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Dean (Foxx). Wild pitch, Hudson. Winning pitcher, Ryba. Losing pitcher, Hudson. Time, 2h. 43m. Umpires, Rommel, Ormsby and Hubbard. Attendance, 18,000.

TONIGHT
JOHN BARRY
War News Analyst
"Front Line Headlines"
WBZ-WBZA
AT 9 P.M.
Brought to you by the Shawmut Bank

Giants-Brooklyn Set Polo Ground Attendance Mark

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Major league baseball's first Sunday program of the 1941 season, held to seven games because of cold weather in Chicago, drew 162,282 customers through the turnstiles, and better than a third of that total were at the Polo Grounds to see the Giants and—you're right—the Brooklyn Dodgers.

The crowd of 56,314 set a new single-game attendance record for the Giants' park, the Dodgers also having been the parties of the second part in setting the previous high last season.

The American League's best crowd, and second-largest of the day, 28,874, saw the New York Yankees hit the season's scoring peak in a 19-5 defeat of the Athletics at Philadelphia's Shibe Park.

The attendance figures:

National League

Brooklyn at New York	56,314
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh	19,060
Philadelphia at Boston	11,824
Chicago at St. Louis	8,773
Total	95,971

American League

New York at Philadelphia	28,874
Cleveland at Detroit	19,437
Boston at Washington	18,000
Total	66,311
Grand Total	162,282

Both Can Be Proud

By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Miller and Junior

The famous Boston Bee shortstop and his young son team up in pre-game practice. The youngster has an able instructor in the art of how to play baseball if he cares to heed the teachings of his dad. This is Eddie, Junior, and there is a younger brother who is not quite ready to don a uniform.

Phillies Find —By Pap'

AP Features

Standing on the pitcher's mound, Rueben Franklin Melton looms even bigger than 6ft. 5in., the figures listed on the Phillies' roster. His first name, you will note, is spelled with the "u" ahead of the "e," but he'd just as soon let that part of his name go, preferring to be called "Frank" or "Rufus."

For all his bulk, Melton is in reality a good natured chap. And quite a pitcher. He is toiling in the uniform of the Phillies this spring only because Judge Landis discovered something unorthodox about the deal which was to send him to the Dodgers and refused to sanction it.

Naturally, Melton was disappointed when he had to stay with the Phillies instead of getting a chance with a contending team, but he got over it and reported to Manager Doc Prothro for training in excellent condition. Melton hails from Victory Station, N. C., in the hills near Gastonia. He kept in shape during the winter months in a novel and profitable manner. He cleared enough trees on his land to build a four-room house, then split the timbers and built himself a home.

Melton's diamond career branched off from the campus of Wake Forest to Greensburg in 1936. The following year was split between Asheville and Albany, Ga. He played independent baseball for a couple of seasons and in 1939 won 32 games for Buford and Sanford to earn a chance with Columbus of the St. Louis Cardinals' chain. Last season, with Columbus, he topped all other American Association hurlers in strike-outs with a total of 142. His 1940 masterpieces include a three-hitter against Kansas City and his six-hitter to beat Louisville in the play-offs on Sept. 18.

The Phillies can stand more than a little bolstering in the pitching department this year what with Hugh Mulcahy in the army and Kirby Higbe doing his pitching in a Brooklyn uniform. Perhaps Melton will be able to give them a bit of a lift.

Terrier Oarsmen To Start Season In Rowe Regatta

Boston University opens its varsity crew season next Saturday afternoon in the Rowe Memorial Regatta on the Charles River. Coach Jim Manning, feeling that his squad is far behind Harvard and M. I. T. in work and conditioning, does not expect the Terrier oarsmen to pull any surprises in this first regatta.

The B. U. coach, though, does feel that he has one of the finest prospective varsity boatings he has ever had at Boston University, and feels that once they get organized and pick up their speed, he should have a fairly good crew.

Last week after several time trials and experiments, Coach Manning shook up his entire varsity crew. Ted Buzanoski of Plainville, Conn., who was bow on the Terrier crew two years ago and stroked the varsity boat last year, is back at bow. Ted did not report until 10 days ago and it looked for awhile as though he was going to give up crew, but he finally reported and has shown enough to warrant his old spot. Henry Bornhofft, a junior from Belmont who has been at bow, moved to No. 3 replacing Bill Landers, a senior from Bellows Falls, Vt., who dropped to the junior varsity.

Another shake-up found Capt. Alfred LaRose of South Hadley shifting from No. 5 to No. 7 and exchanging seatings with David Mears, a junior from Essex who had been at No. 7.

The varsity boating is: Bow, Ted Buzanoski; No. 2, Benjamin Golini; No. 3, Henry Bornhofft; No. 4, Hugh Babb; No. 5, David Mears; No. 6, Jay McRae; No. 7, Capt. Al LaRose; stroke, Richard Germain; coxswain, William Kosina.

Kovacs vs. Grant

HOUSTON, Texas, April 21 (AP)—Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., entered the finals of the River Oaks tennis tournament yesterday, defeating Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. He meets Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta in the final.

Gardner Larned, 17, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., won the junior singles title, defeating 14-year-old Jack Tuero of New Orleans, 6—2, 6—4.

Kramer and Ted Schroeder, Palo Alto, Calif., gained the doubles finals against Bobby Riggs and Frank Guernsey by defeating Grant and Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

Boston Batting

Bees

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Dahlgren	26	4	10	3	7	.385
Moore	29	3	10	0	2	.345
Miller	26	5	8	1	5	.308
Berres	12	0	3	0	3	.250
Masi	9	0	2	0	0	.222
Averill	11	2	2	0	1	.182
Sisti	23	3	4	0	1	.174
West	20	5	3	2	5	.150
Rowell	29	3	4	0	0	.138
Bray	8	1	1	0	1	.125
Majeski	11	1	1	0	0	.091
Cooney	14	1	0	0	0	.000
Manno	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Gremp	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Hassett	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Pytlak	10	2	5	0	0	.500
Williams	4	0	2	0	1	.500
Spence	2	1	1	0	0	.500
Di Maggio	23	6	11	0	1	.478
Doerr	21	5	10	4	14	.476
Cronin	19	9	9	3	9	.474
Peacock	8	1	3	0	1	.375
Fox	23	3	6	0	3	.261
Tabor	23	3	6	1	1	.261
Foxx	17	6	3	0	2	.176
Finney	21	3	2	0	1	.095
Hale	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	0	1	0	0	0	.000

Joe Rucidlo Dropped

Secretary John Quinn of the Bees today announced the release on option to the Hartford club of Joe Rucidlo, right-hand pitcher. Rucidlo spent most of last season with Hartford, where he won 11 games and lost five.

N. E. League

WORCESTER, Mass., April 21 (AP)—At a meeting of the New England Baseball League here yesterday, President Claude Davidson of Harwichport, Mass., appointed the committee of Gus Henrickson, Worcester Nortons, George Atkinson, Lynn Frasers, and Martin Cote, Manchester, N. H., to draw up a league schedule.

The committee will meet Tuesday night in Boston. Date for the league openers has been set for Sunday, May 25.

The next meeting of the league will be held at Quincy on May 4.

Eight Tilts On Card For Local Nines

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	W	L	P.C.
Pennsylvania	2	0	1.000
Dartmouth	1	0	1.000
Cornell	2	1	.667
Yale	1	1	.500
Princeton	1	1	.500
Harvard	0	2	.000
Columbia	0	2	.000

Results April 19

Cornell 5, Harvard 0.
Cornell 2, Harvard 1.
Dartmouth 6, Princeton 2.
Yale 5, Columbia 3.

Games This Week

Monday: Dartmouth at Columbia.
Wednesday: Columbia at Cornell.
Saturday: Harvard at Columbia; Penn at Yale; Princeton at Cornell.

The local college baseball nines this week nead into an eight-game schedule which is featured by the visit to Boston and vicinity of the four State of Maine teams.

Northeastern University, upset over the week end when the Rhode Island State Rams ran wild on the bases to win 7-1, will meet three of the Pine Tree Staters on successive days. The Huskies face Maine Thursday, Colby Friday, and Bates Saturday.

The first local games of the week will be staged Wednesday when Harvard plays at Boston University and Tufts is host to Bates. On Friday Bates will move over to Nickerson Field to meet the B. U. Terriers, and on Saturday Tufts will play Bowdoin at the Oval in Medford while Harvard goes to New York for an Eastern Intercollegiate League tilt with Columbia.

Boston College, which does not play this week, and Tufts were the only local victors in their Patriots' Day games, the Eagles downing Fordham 6-3 and the Jumbos edging Springfield 9-8. Coach Freddie Maguire of B. C. unfurled a new pitcher in southpaw George Bent and the Roslindale hurler allowed the visitors just five hits, only one for extra bases. Coach Ken Nash's Tufts nine overcame an 8-7 Springfield lead with a two-run rally in the eighth inning. The winning run was scored when a throw from the outfield to cut off the tying run at the plate bounded over the catcher's head, and the runner on third was allowed to come home.

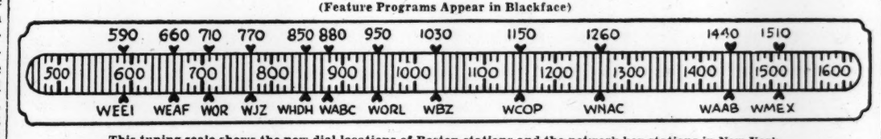
Harvard, after defeating Boston University 2-1 earlier in the week, made an inauspicious Eastern debut when it dropped both ends of a double-header to the title-holding Cornell team at Ithaca, N. Y. Most discouraging part of the Harvard losses was the fact that the Crimson was held to a total of three hits for the afternoon. Walter Sickles, leading pitcher in the league last year, gave up just one single in winning 5-0 in the opener, while Phil Smith, a junior, gave just two hits in triumphing 2-1. Burgy Ayres pitched a creditable game for the Crimson, being nicked for five singles.

Harvard's game with Columbia Saturday will be one of five league contests this week. Dartmouth and Columbia started off today at New York, while the rest of the schedule finds Columbia playing at Cornell Wednesday, and Penn at Yale and Princeton at Cornell Saturday. Oddly enough, Pennsylvania is now heading the league with two straight victories over Cornell and Yale. Last year the Quakers won only two games all season to wind up in the cellar position in the final standing.

The pitching performances of Walter Sickles and Phil Smith of Cornell in holding Harvard to one and two hits, respectively, at Ithaca Saturday, called for comment. Harvard's coach, Floyd Stahl, said the Crimson batting has been off color the past few games, but the Cornell pitchers were exceptionally good and deserved credit. Sickles is well known but Smith is a comer. He was ahead of the hitter all the way and not once had to pitch a 3-and-2 ball. Cornell took both seven inning games, 5-0 and 2-1. Smith beat the strong

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin"..	Boston Bees vs. Philadelphia Nationals baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	Sports and music..
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..		Sports and music..
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"..	Pepper Young's Family..		Sports and music..
3:45	News; Red Cross....	"Just Plain Bill"..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.		Sports and music..
4:00	"Portia Blake"..	"Mother o' Mine"..	"Backstage Wife"..	Boston Bees vs. Philadelphia Nationals baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror"..
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama.		"Melody Mirror"..
4:30	"Bess Johnson"..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.		John Kiley, organist..
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"..	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"..		Comic Page Club....
5:00	"The Goldbergs"..	"Don Winslow"; drama.	"Girl Alone"; sketch..	Sports Matinee..	"Melody Mirror"..
5:15	"The O'Neills"..	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Lone Journey"..	Sports Matinee..	"Melody Mirror"..
5:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sports Matinee..	"Melody Mirror"..
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"; sketch....	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports..	Five Star News....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news.	News; Music; Weather...	News Service..	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time..
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch..	"Sports Roundup"..	Dinner Concert..	Dance Time..
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service..	Dinner Music..
6:45	The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon ..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Oleander Male Quartet..
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	dramatic sketch....	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu"; sketch..	Five Star News..
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports".....	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs..	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Freddy Nagel's Orchestra
8:00	"Those We Love"..	"I Love a Mystery"..	James Melton; Francia	"Amazing Mr. Smith"..	"Opera Album"; orches-
8:15	dramatic sketch ..	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	mystery series	tra and soloists .....
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue"..	"True or False".....	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news....	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45		"True or False".....	prano; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Studio program ....
9:00	Radio Theater:	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Bette Davis and	Waltz Music	program	dramatization	cal Album" .....
9:30	Herbert Marshall	Red Cross Tone Poem	"Show Boat"; vocalists:	"Can You Top This?"..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	in "The Letter"..	Program	Bob Trendler's Orch....	"Can You Top This?"..	cal Album" .....
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	U. S. Army Program....	Percy Faith's Orchestra:	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News .....
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	First Piano Quartet....	vocalists	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch....
10:30	"Girl About Town"	National Forum: Sen.	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	"Pageant of Melody"	Bobby Hackett's Orch....
10:45	News; Sports	O'Mahoney, Wyoming ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orch..	Charles Vincent ....
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	vocal soloists	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Local News; Weather..	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Lew Diamond's Orch....	"Day's End".....
11:45	"Blue Echoes"	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Lew Diamond's Orch....	"Day's End"; News ....

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock...	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:15	Sports; Music	Musical Clock; news....	News comment	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:30	Speakers; News	Talk; music	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock".....	Bailey Axton, songs ..	.....
8:00	News of Europe....	Bandstand; music	News Service	"Eight Bells".....	Five Star News.....
8:15	Caroline Cabot....	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch".....	"Musical Timetable"..
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"....	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"..	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"..
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"....	Toast; popular music..	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms; orchestra ..	"Musical Timetable"..
9:00	"Home Planning"..	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"....	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"..	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"....	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	"The Breakfast Club"..	"Fiesta"; music	"Choir Loft"	Good Morning Cheer ..
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"..	Ted King, songs	Good Morning Cheer ..
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"This Small Town"; sk.	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk .....
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"..	Two Men and a Girl..	"Bachelor's Children"..	Dairy Drama	Studio talk .....
10:30	"Stepmother".....	"Vagabonds"; quartet..	"Ellen Randolph".....	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	Food Fair	"Music Salon".....	"The Guiding Light"..	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"..
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor....	"Home Forum"; talk ..	"The Man I Married"..	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"..	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"..	"Melody Strings"....	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister; sketch..	Sketch: music	"Road of Life".....	Ruth Moss, interview	Christian Science prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny".....	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	Five Star News .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; musicale	"Musical Roundup"..	News Service	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15	"A Girl Marries"..	Betty Randall, songs ..	"Musical Roundup"..	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue .....
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"....	Sports; weather ....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour; news	"Musical Roundup"..	"Italian Melodies"....	"The Monitor News"..
1:00	"Life Beautiful"..	features; speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"..
1:15	"Woman in White"..	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"..
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's On the Air"..	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Government Girl"..	Marion Elliott, songs..
1:45	"Road of Life".....	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"..	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Songs; "Concert Hall"..	"Light of the World"..	Cedric Foster, news..	"Sing Song Time"..
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"....	"Concert Hall"; records.	"The Mystery Man"..	Sport comment	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady".....	"Don Artiste"; pianist.	J. Huntington, Playgoer
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	U. S. Army Band	"Grimm's Daughter"..	Baseball interviews ..	Five Star News .....
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Boston Bees vs. Philadelphia Nationals baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	Sports and music.....
3:15	F. Parker, tenor..	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..		Sports and music.....
3:30	Food talk; "Hub"..	"John's Other Wife"..	Pepper Young's Family		Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade".....		Sports and music.....
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Bees vs. Philadelphia Nationals baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror"..
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas".....		"Melody Mirror"..
4:30	Bess Johnson	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones".....		Novachord solos .....
4:45	"Kate Hopkins".....	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"....
5:00	"The Goldbergs"..	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"..
5:15	"The O'Neills"..	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Lone Journey".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"..
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"; sketch ..	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"..
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports ..	Five Star News.....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; News	News; music; weather...	News Service	"Captain Midnight"...	"Dance Time"..
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert.....	"Dance Time"..
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music .	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music.....
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon ..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Don Allen's Orchestra ..
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen"; drama.

Major-League Baseball Clubs Produce 114 Runs in Seven Games of New Season

Ruffing Only Pitcher Able To Stay Distance Yesterday

By the Associated Press

This, marking the start of the second week of the major league baseball season, should by rights bring pause for reflection, a check-back on the pre-season estimates and how they are holding up under the early firing.

In the light of yesterday's developments, however, this corner defies anyone to come up with a reasonable, logical analysis. This corner itself has not yet even come up for air, buried as it is under base hits and horrible statistics.

For those who insist on analysis, however, here is the situation: In the National League the New York Giants, who were not supposed to make the first division, are in first place, having lost their first game in six starts to Brooklyn yesterday, 10-9. The Cincinnati Reds, favored to repeat for the pennant, are next to last and attained that eminence only by winning their last two games, including a 7-to-3 job on the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday.

Red Sox First

In the American League, barring the presence of the scorned Boston Red Sox in first place with a record of five wins and no losses, things are not quite so strange. After all, the Cleveland Indians and the New York Yankees are figured to run one-two either way you name them, and at the moment they're running two-three.

Enough of such trivia, however. Let us rather delve into the dark adventures which befell 14 supposedly major league baseball teams on a Sunday afternoon (the St. Louis Browns and Chicago White Sox got off easy—it was so cold in Chicago they couldn't play).

In the National League there were four games. These produced, says the adding machine, 62 runs, 100 hits, 16 errors and 27 pitchers, or an average of 15 runs, 25 hits, four errors and seven pitchers per each. There were three games in the American League. These turned up 52 runs, 67 hits, 12 errors and 15 pitchers, also an average per game of far too many.

Ruffing Goes Nine

In both leagues there was only one pitcher able to go nine innings. He was the Yankees' Red Ruffing, who gave the Philadelphia Athletics 10 hits, but got such stupendous support from his mates he could have pitched 'em underhand. This support took in three homers, two by Joe Gordon and one with the bases full by Joe Di Maggio; six straight hits and eight runs in the fifth, and a six-run ninth. The score was 19-5, and the victim Chubby Dean, who had humbled the Yanks in their home opener.

The best pitching, however, was a two-man, six-hit job by Mel Harder and Joe Heving, who heaved the Indians to a 4-2 verdict over the Detroit Tigers. The other American League game was a mauling match which the Red Sox won from the Washington Senators, 14 to 8.

Record Crowd

In the senior circuit things were even better, or worse. The Dodgers and Giants drew a record Polo Grounds crowd of 56,314, and every man got his money's worth, what with five homers, two by Mel Ott; nine pitchers, and the winning run scored from second by Dolph Camilli after the Giants' Babe Young had hit Alex Kampouris in the head while trying to force the Brooklyn infielder at second.

There were at least two homers in each of the other National League games. The Phils got two, but one in the 10th by Babe Dahlgren paid off for the Boston Bees in a 7-5 victory; Linus Frey and Harry Craft hit for the circuit in the Reds' conquest of the Pirates, and the Chicago Cubs needed three to beat the St. Louis Cardinals, 11-10, though it was an outfield fly that finally drove in the deciding run in the tenth inning.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	5	0	1.000
Cleveland	4	2	.667
New York	4	3	.571
Chicago	2	2	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Detroit	1	3	.250
Washington	1	5	.167

Results April 19
Boston 7, Philadelphia 2.
New York 5, Washington 2.
Cleveland 2, Detroit 1.
One game postponed.

Results April 20
Boston 14, Washington 8.
New York 10, Philadelphia 5.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 2.
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	1	.833
Chicago	3	1	.750
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Brooklyn	4	3	.571
Boston	3	4	.429
Pittsburgh	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	1	5	.167

Results April 19
Brooklyn 8, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 8, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 3.
New York 7, Philadelphia 0.
One game postponed.

Results April 20
Boston 7, Philadelphia 5. (10 inns.)
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 10, New York 9.
One game postponed.

Picard Halts Touring Golf For Teaching

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 21 (AP)—It's like getting ready for a banquet by going without food, but Golf Pro Henry Picard figures he can cut his tournament competition to two or three meets a year and still find his way around the course without the aid of a seeing-eye dog.

"Naturally, my tournament play will suffer," said the former P. G. A. champ who left a Hershey, Pa., club because he had to play in tournaments while the members stayed at home and who landed at the Twin Hills Club here, where the members want him to stay at home and teach them to play in tournaments.

"I've been making the tournament circuits for 10 years and now I want to settle down and spend my time teaching others to play the game."

Picard, one of the greatest competitors in the professional ranks, has four other reasons for transforming himself from a tournament golfer into a teaching golfer. They are Mrs. Picard and the three little Picards—one 10, one 5 and the youngest only 1 year old.

During his 6½ years at the swank Hershey Country Club his family saw so little of him that every trip home nearly necessitated a round of introductions.

As pro at the Twin Hills Club—scene of the National P. G. A. tournament in 1935—Picard will compete only in the National Open, the P. G. A. and possibly the Inverness Invitation at Toledo.

"I've spent a lot of time studying this game and the methods of teaching it. Now I'm going to devote my time and energy to the golfing public."

Picard's reason for picking the Inverness tournament as his only competition outside the two major meets is strictly sentimental. The Inverness Club is the home base of his long-time friend, Byron Nelson, present P. G. A. champion and runner-up to Picard in 1939. The fact $6,000 is involved is only incidental.

Oddly enough Picard hit his peak in the past winter tour, winning the New Orleans Open the day before he made up his mind to halt his travels and dedicate himself to leading Oklahomans out of the rough.

He couldn't have picked a better spot than this rugged Twin Hills course, where the rough really is rough and the duffers really are ready.

Crowned King of Marathoners

Wide World

Winner Gets Wreath of Laurel at Finish

Leslie Pawson, winner of Boston A. A. Marathon, shown just after he crossed the finish line of the 26-mile, 385-yard test in 2h. 30m. 38s. It was his third B. A. A. victory.

Pawson's Pre-Race Program Brings Him Marathon Crown

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If ever a runner mapped out both his pre-race practice work and his strategy in the race itself to perfection it was Leslie Pawson, the Pawtucket, R. I., park foreman, who won his third Boston Athletic Association Marathon last Saturday.

Despite the heat of the day, which found the temperature soaring above 70 during the race, Pawson led the field of 123 starters to the finish line in the fast time of 2h. 30m. 38s., only slightly more than two minutes slower than the record set last year by Gerry Cote of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, who finished fourth Saturday.

Pawson's pre-meet training routine found him beginning his workouts on Feb. 3, much earlier than he has ever done before. He included two 24-mile tests and several 20-milers on his program, and in all ran a total of some 350 miles. He wound up by winning the Cathedral 10-mile race the week before the B. A. A. event, and then loosened up on Wednesday with a 12-mile jog.

During the race he planned to stay near the leaders from the start at Hopkinton until the field reached Natick. That he did, and when he got to Natick he moved up and put on the pressure. From there only one runner—little Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Mass.—was able to stay on the pace, and finally Johnny had to fall back as they reached the outskirts of Boston.

Third Victory

This was a third triumph for Pawson to go with the others he won in 1933 and 1938, and Les considered his victory Saturday his best. The former Pawtucket alderman, incidentally, has been a most consistent performer, finishing in the first 10 in seven of the 11 races he has attempted. His third win puts him in the B. A. A.'s Hall of Fame alongside the veteran Clarence DeMar as the only two runners to have won the classic more than twice. DeMar, the seven-time victor, placed 20th Saturday.

Kelly, who was runner-up for the fourth time for a dubious record in that department, was bitterly disappointed at his failure to win, although glad at the same time that his friend, Pawson, won Johnny, the 1935 winner, turned into Exeter Street just in time to see Les break the tape. For the first 12 miles Kelley had been in the lead with a group of others; for the next 10 miles he had matched Pawson step for step in the lead; but for the last four he dropped back and could not keep up.

Heinicke Third

In the third place was Don Heinicke, who finished third last year and second the year before. The Baltimore, Md., runner was more than four minutes behind Kelly. After Cote in fourth place came Joe Smith of North Medford, fifth; Fred McGlone of Roxbury, sixth; Andre Brunelle of Medford, seventh; Johnny Semple of the B. A. A., eighth; Paul Donato of Boston, ninth; and Joe Kleinerman of New York, 10th. Ellison (Tarzan) Brown of Westerly, R. I., former double winner, and Scotty Rankine, Canadian champion and seventh last year, did not finish. Bill Kennedy, 1917 winner, finished in 24th place, four behind DeMar.

The team prize was won by North Medford club, with Joe Smith, Andre Brunelle, and Lou Young (18th) forming the winning trio. Norfolk Y. M. A. was second, and the B. A. A. third.

The order of finishers follows:

Pos.	Name	Time
1	Leslie S. Pawson, Pawtucket	2:30.38
2	J. A. Kelley, Edison Employees	2:31.26
3	Don. Heinicke, Baltimore, Md.	2:35.40
4	G. B. Cote, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	2:37.59
5	J. Smith, North Medford Club	2:40.32
6	F. A. McGlone, Norfolk Y M A	2:40.44
7	A. J. Brunelle, No. Medford Cl.	2:43.29
8	John D. Semple, B. A. A.	2:47.26
9	Paul Donato, G E Employees	2:49.02
10	Joe Kleinerman, Millrose A A	2:50.48
11	M. J. O'Hara, Millrose A. A.	2:52.16
12	Leo O. Giard, North Randolph	2:54.10
13	J. R. Anderson, Norfolk Y M A	2:54.57
14	Frank J. Kelly, Philadelphia	2:56.42
15	John C. Riley, Norfolk Y M A	2:58.26
16	William T. Simons, B. A. A.	2:58.52
17	George Petrakos, Lowell	2:59.56
18	Louis Young, North Medford C.	3:02.09
19	Raymond P. Eland, B. A. A.	3:03.18
20	Clarence De Mar, Boston Typos	3:05.37
21	Anthony Medeiros, North Medford Club	3:06.25
22	Bill Carrigan, Norfolk Y M A	3:07.50
23	Pvt. A. A. Zamparelli, 211th C. A., Camp Bullen, Texas	3:10.30
24	William J. Kennedy, E. Portchester, Conn.	3:11.29
25	Ralph Holland, U. S. N. Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.	3:14.45
26	Leo Hickey, Crescent C. C., Waltham	3:16.56
27	Walter H. Childs, Springfield	3:25.18
28	Ollie Manninen, Gardner	3:29.44
29	Augustus Johnson, Porchester, N. Y.	3:30.03
30	Dick Taylor, Evans A. C., Watertown	3:33.37
31	Walter H. Hansen, Dedham	3:41.50
32	Private Alfred Lobby, 181st Infantry, Camp Edwards	3:44.36
33	James E. Lewis, Boston	3:45.40
34	Stanley J. Wenck, Dorchester	3:46.57
35	John F. Maguire, Arlington	3:49.35

Course Records Give Westerners Crew Confidence

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21 (AP)—Western crew racing zealots, sometimes willing to concede that eastern entries belong on the same course with theirs, were eyeing the national intercollegiate championships this summer as personal property today.

Predictions were bandied about freely by grandstand coaches that the Washington and California eight-oared shells would run one-two at Poughkeepsie on the Hudson, racing conditions being short of the capsizing variety.

That's the way they finished Saturday in their annual two-school regatta. Oakland Estuary course records took more beatings than punching bags.

The Washington varsity, with a rowing finesse as smooth as silk, cracked the three-mile course record with a bang heard cross country. So did the second-place California boys. Even the Washington Junior Varsity crew toppled the old course mark of 14:48.4 set in 1939 by the California varsity.

The Huskies' jayvees had first whack at it. They were timed in 14:46.3, while splashing spray at their California rivals. Their big brothers of the varsity really rowed to town, however. The Washington first stringers glided in with a three-length win over the Bears and a clocking of 14:28. California itself was timed in 14:39.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Indiana athletes establish two meet records at Kansas Relays as Archie Harris throws discus 171ft. 6¾in. and sprint medley relay team, paced by Campbell Kane, turns in 3:25.2 performance. Charles Larson, Culver-Stockton College, captures Missouri Valley A. A. U. Decathlon title with 6,014 points.

Boston—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I. veteran, wins Boston Marathon for third time, running 26 miles, 385 yards in 2:30.38 to lead field of 124 starters. De Mar finished 20th.

Oakland, Calif. — Washington varsity crew sets record of 14m., 28s. for three-mile Oakland course in beating California by four lengths in annual dual race.

Annapolis, Md.—Princeton varsity wins second race of rowing season, beating Navy by three quarters of a length in 1¾ mile race.

New York—Columbia oarsmen sweep four of five races in season's opening regatta as varsity defeats Rutgers by one third of a length over mile and a half course.

Atlanta—Julian Easterday, Annapolis, Md., becomes first bowler to better 200 in National Duckpin Tournament with a one-game score of 201; three-game total of 459 gives him singles lead in tourney.

Pinehurst—Fred Perry wins singles championship of Pinehurst professional tennis tournament with 4—6, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6, 6—1 decision over Dick Skeen, Hollywood, Calif. Perry and Vincent Richards won the doubles finals Friday.

Stratford, Conn.—Army's No. 1 squad shoots 480 out of possible 500 to win team honors in intercollegiate skeet shooting championship: Yale second.

New York— Grace Acel, 18-year-old William and Mary freshman, wins 21 bouts while dropping only two to capture women's intercollegiate fencing championship.

Cleveland — Cleveland Central Y. M. C. A. successfully defended team title in the National Y. M. C. A. wrestling tournament by edging out Baltimore, 14 points to 13.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—St. Louis won the National Y. M. C. A. swimming title in the two-day meet, finishing with 34 points. Fort Wayne nosed out San Francisco for second place by a half point, scoring 24 to 23½ for the westerners. Huntington, Ind., the defending champion, finished fourth with 21.

Other point winners were: St. Paul, 18; Portland, Ore., 13; Trenton, N. J., 11; Worcester, Mass., 10; Washington, 8½; Grand Rapids, Mich., 8; San Antonio, Tex., 7; Toledo, Ohio, 6; Detroit, 2.

Hall of Worcester did the 100-yard free style in 55 seconds for a new record.

Draw Announced for Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 — New York University, defending titleholder in the one-mile relay championship race, drew eleventh position from the pole, in the draw for positions in the more important races of the 47th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, which will be held on Franklin Field Friday and Saturday.

H. Jamison Swarts, manager of the meet, announced the draw in which North Texas Teachers College, with the fastest one-mile team in the country, will start from sixth position with Indiana in fifth. St. John's of Brooklyn, with one of the favorite teams in the event, will start at the pole with Georgetown, second; Maryland, third and Yale, fourth. Manhattan, Pittsburgh, Fordham and Princeton will follow in that order.

In the two-mile relay Temple drew the pole with Maryland, the defending champion, in second position, followed by Catholic University, St. John's, Princeton, Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia, C. C. N. Y., Army, Yale, Penn State, Seton Hall, Indiana, Manhattan, Pepperdine, Pennsylvania, St. Francis, Fordham, New York University, North Carolina, Pittsburgh, North Texas, and Miami, of Ohio.

New York University with Les MacMitchell and Indiana, with Campbell Kane, as the runners on the final leg, drew 14th and 16th places respectively in the four mile race in which Michigan State drew the pole. Pittsburgh, Princeton, Penn State, Seton Hall, Syracuse, St. Francis, C. C. N. Y., Manhattan, Connecticut, Cornell, Temple, Yale and North Carolina follow in order.

Princeton, defending champion, drew 12th position in the sprint medley, with Howard on the pole and Indiana second, and in the distance medley Cornell has the pole with New York U. second, Columbia, third; and Fordham, fourth. Indiana drew 13th position among the 15 colleges in the race.

The draws for the 440 with Pittsburgh the defending champion and the 880 with North Texas defending, will take place shortly before each race, the first on Friday afternoon, and the second on Saturday morning.

Outfielder Purchased

TORONTO (AP) — Floyd Yount, outfielder who cost the Pittsburgh Pirates $15,000, has been purchased outright from Pittsburgh by the Toronto Maple Leafs. The price was not disclosed.

Bees Sold; Quinn Still Head

The sale of the Boston Bees, made public late yesterday afternoon by President Bob Quinn, is taken in baseball circles as another substantial move to keep the national pastime as far away from horse track operatives as possible. The completion of the five-months campaign to form a syndicate means the permanent departure from the Bees of Charles F. Adams, one of the leading figures in the Suffolk Downs venture.

Mr. Adams in recent months has made a sincere effort to build up the baseball club by pouring fresh cash into the treasury, but Commissioner K. M. Landis blocked the way. The Commissioner has long worked to keep the game free from the gambling atmosphere of horse racing.

Several wealthy fans, most of them from New England, have joined Manager Casey Stengel in the purchase of the Adams interests, which represent approximately 73 per cent of the stock. The only other outsider is Max Meyer, Brooklyn pearl manufacturer, whose friendship with Stengel dates back to Casey's early days with the Dodgers.

Others in the syndicate include Francis Ouimet of Boston, former National Open and amateur golf champion; Joseph Conway, head of a Boston sporting goods firm; Dr. William Wrang of Middletown, Conn.; J. W. Powdrell, manufacturer from Danielson, Conn.; Richard Hevessy, head of a Boston automobile firm; Frank McCourt of Boston; C. Joseph Maney of Somerville, Mass.; Louis Perini of Framingham, Mass.; and Guido Rugo of Milton, Mass. The last four are in the contracting business.

Bob Quinn announced himself as "delighted to be associated with such substantial men who have such a keen love for baseball," and added: "We could have taken in many others and probably will have at least two more in our ranks within the next few days. During all of our negotiations Mr. Adams was extremely sympathetic and displayed great patience."

The President of the Bees refused to divulge the price the group paid for the controlling interests, but a $350,000 figure has been mentioned frequently during the negotiating period. It is understood the syndicate will also put up fresh working capital, so that Quinn and Stengel can further their efforts to make the Bees a pennant contender.

Johnny Cooney, veteran center fielder and coach of the club, was interested in joining the group, but the National League advised against it. It was pointed out that such a situation could become embarrassing. Bob Quinn has been in the President's seat since 1935.

Pawtucket to Play Detroit Chryslers

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Pawtucket defeated the Brooklyn German-Hungarians 5 to 1 yesterday to win the eastern final series of the National Challenge Cup soccer competition, 8 goals to 1.

Pawtucket had gained a 3-0 lead in the two-game, total-goal series on its home field last week. The victory qualified the New England team for a two-game home-and-home series with the Detroit Chryslers for the national title. Detroit won the western championship last week.

Pawtucket played a defensive game through the first half yesterday. Tony Zbuchalski scored Brooklyn's only goal to bring the total score to 3-1. The visitors played an all-out game through the second half, scoring five times. Ed Valentine made two goals and Dave McEwen, Walter Dick and Nino Rebello one each.

Navy Regrets But Officers Called Aloft

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 21 (AP)—The Navy announced with proper regrets today that its officers originally named to meet the Army in golf next Sunday had suddenly been called aloft in one of the Lakehurst Air Station's blimps.

Two substitutes, described as "embryonic Navy personnel," were selected to meet the Army's recruits, Ed (Porky) Oliver, top-ranking pro, and T. Suffern (Tommy) Tailer, outstanding amateur, over the Lakewood Country Club course.

Named to represent the Air Station against Fort Dix were Vic Ghezzi, one of the nation's leading pros from Deal, N. J., and Charles Whitehead, New Jersey State amateur champion.

Asked what connection Ghezzi and Whitehead had with the Navy, Air Station authorities stated it was not known definitely whether or not they were in the Navy, nor whether they had given thought to joining.

Oliver and Tailer are now at Fort Dix.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 20

International League
Buffalo 3-6, Baltimore 2-7.
Syracuse 8-0, Toronto 7-2.
Newark 11, Rochester 1.
Jersey City 2, Montreal 0.

American Association
St. Paul 6-5, Toledo 2-4.
Minneapolis 7-14, Columbus 3-16.
Kansas City 7-8, Indianapolis 3-2.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 2.

Pacific Coast League
Seattle 9-3, Oakland 4-1.
San Diego 10-0, San Francisco 9-1.
Portland 7-6, Hollywood 5-11.
Dos Angeles 5-1, Sacramento 4-3.

Texas League
Oklahoma City 5-5, Fort Worth 1-3.
Beautmont 6-0, Shreveport 3-9.
Dallas 5-4, Tulsa 3-1.
Houston 11, San Antonio 0.

Southern Association
Memphis 4-5, Birmingham 3-4.
Chattanooga 21-6, Nashville 9-3.
Atlanta 8-7, Knoxville 1-5.
Little Rock 6-4, New Orleans 5-0.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Rhode Island 7, Northeastern 1.
Holy Cross 7, Brown 5.
Wesleyan 14, Middlebury 4.
Iowa 3-2, Notre Dame 0-4.
Trinity 3, Vermont 0.
Pittsburgh 9, Army 3.
Upsala 8, John Marshall 4.
Boston College 6, Fordham 3.
Tufts 9, Springfield 8.
Seton Hall 15, City College New York 3.
Manhattan 12, St. Peters 4.
Yale 5, Columbia 3.
Stevens 15, Swarthmore 4.
Upsala 8, John Marshall 4.
University of Maine 15, Colby 1.
Bates 3, Bowdoin 2.
Dartmouth 6, Princeton 2.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Williams 85½, Vermont 49½.
Triangular meet: Hope H. S. 62 4-5, R. I. State freshmen 58 6-10, Central H. S. 32 6-10.
Quadrangular meet: Pennsylvania 56, Princeton 54, Navy 43, Columbia 12.
Middlebury 83, Union 43.
Holy Cross 81, Brown 54.

American League Soccer

(Lewis Cup Series)
By the Associated Press

At Brooklyn: Kearny, N. J., Scots-Americans 5, St. Mary's Celtics 2 (Scots-Americans win total-goal series, 10-3).
At Philadelphia: German-Americans 2, Passon Phillies 0.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Tufts 5, M. I. T. 4.
Yale 6, Penn 2.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Wake Forest 9, Boston College 1.

College Rugby

By the Associated Press

Vermont 6, Harvard Jayvees 0.

Bobby to Stick to Golf

ATLANTA (AP)—Bobby Jones was—and is—a great golfer, but as a duckpin bowler he's just another fellow named Robert.

Bobby accepted an invitation to roll the first ball in the 14th tournament of the National Duckpin Congress. His try angled up the alley, neatly picked off the extreme left pin. Bobby indicated he'd stick to golf.

Uhle Optioned

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Tigers optioned out Bob Uhle, young southpaw pitcher, to Beaumont of the Texas League.

Record Splash

Wide World

OAKLAND, Calif.—University of Washington varsity crew, 1940 Poughkeepsie champions, set a new course record of 14m. 28s. in defeating University of California by four lengths on the Oakland Estuary.

Budge, Marble Win

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 21 (AP)—Don Budge registered a 6—3, 7—5 triumph over the veteran Bill Tilden last night in a professional tennis exhibition which also saw Alice Marble take the measure of the British star, Mary Hardwick, 6—4, 6—3.

Tilden paired with Miss Marble in a mixed doubles match to vanquish Budge and Miss Hardwick 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

The show was sponsored by the Syracuse Herald Journal charity fund.

Arizona Pony Wins Game

LOS ANGELES, April 21 (AP)—An Arizona pony kicked a goal Saturday to win a polo contest for the University of Arizona. That goal defeated the University of Southern California 6 to 5.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Taisto Mako beat Don Lash by 150 yards in three-mile race, establishing new American record of 14:10.4.

Three Years Ago

Carl Hubbell, New York Giants, defeated Boston Bees, 3-2, for first victory of year.

Five Years Ago

Harry Stuhldreher, quarterback of Notre Dame's "four horsemen," named athletic director and football coach at Wisconsin, replacing Dr. Walter Meanwell and C. W. Spears.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street — Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. — 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. — 566 Congress Street

Hobbs Homey Helpings
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

FEATS of POWER
EACH PONY EXPRESS RIDER GALLOPED 33 MILES AND CHANGED HORSES 3 TIMES
HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR MOTOR OIL YET? CALL FOR
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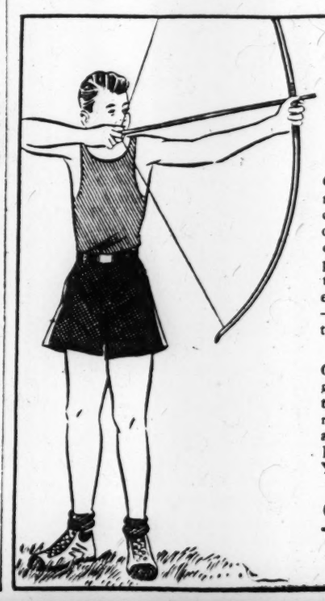


WHY THEY LIKE CAMPING

Camping is popular with millions of boys and girls because it fulfills many of their childhood dreams. Living out-of-doors—learning to be expert at swimming, canoeing, tennis, and archery—discovering the secrets of the woods—campers enjoy themselves to the utmost.

Camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will gladly send you full information about their activities and rates. Camp advertisements are published on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

CAMPING LEADS TO ACHIEVEMENT

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	400,000
Previous day's sales	230,110
1941 volume to date	39,920,009
1940 volume to date	65,918,738

Stock Market Is Irregular At the Close

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The stock market today looked as though it was pretty well "sold out", but many potential buyers again were kept in the waiting column by the pessimistic tenor of the war news.

The list made a faint rallying gesture at the start. Steels and motors then began to slip and lower trends prevailed until the final hour when mild recoveries appeared here and there. Closing prices were slightly irregular.

Dealings were negligible throughout. The turnover of approximately 400,000 shares was helped by two 20,000-share blocks of Commonwealth & Southern, unchanged at 3/8.

Early efforts to revive the shaky list were attributed mainly to the belief much of the pessimistic happenings abroad had been pretty well discounted. It was recalled that in the 13 past sessions the market had been up only once on average, and that but .1 of a point.

Bulletins telling of the further withdrawal of British and Greek forces in the Balkans, brokers said, chilled much of the buying inspiration that existed. In addition, labor clouds and tax worries seemingly were a partial offset to satisfactory business developments.

Two 20,000-share blocks of Commonwealth & Southern, unchanged at 3/8, accounted for a sizable portion of the meager volume.

New lows for the year were posted for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors and Sears Roebuck.

Up occasionally were Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Kennecott, du Pont and J. C. Penney.

Curb laggards included American Cynamid "B," Carnation, American Light & Traction and Humble Oil. Resistant were American Gas and Creole Petroleum.

Rail, U. S. Bonds Firm

Low grade rails and long-term government bonds maintained strength in today's bond market while near the closing hour short-term governments and the more expensive railroad liens were lower by fractions.

The general list presented more plus than minus signs in trading only fair at best.

In the government list losses in the short-term bonds were in lowest fractions while in the longer range bonds the gains ran to nearly a point.

The 2 1/4s of '53-51 scored a gain of 30-32.

In the rail group gains of 1/8 to 1 1/8 points favored Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4 3/4s, Erie first 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, and New York Central 5s. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s and Chicago & North Western 4 3/4s of '49 were off fractions.

In the industrial group, Otis Steel 4 1/2s of '62 was off 4 points after the company was reported to be studying steps to be taken in connection with the order freezing steel prices. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3 1/4s were off a fraction, Republic Steel 4 1/2s of '61 unchanged, and United States Steel 2 1/4s were up a point.

Foreign bonds saw Canadian obligations improved on word of the new trade agreement. Some Japanese loans were off slightly and German issues were unchanged to fractionally ahead.

Wheat Prices Show Renewed Decline

CHICAGO, April 21 (AP)—The wheat market today resumed the slow retreat which began with the Balkans invasion. Losses of more than a cent at times carried prices to levels 4 to 5 cents below the highs reached about two weeks ago.

War news, weakness of securities and failure of temperatures in the southwest to fall as low as had been expected Saturday were largely responsible for the selling. Buying which stimulated a recovery of about half the loss was associated with heavy overseas shipments of wheat and flour from North America and reports that Spain was after more Argentine grain.

Coal Shortage Cuts Down Steel Output

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Steel operations this week will drop 2.3 points to 96 per cent of the industry's capacity, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today. The decline, the second in succession, was attributed in steel circles to shut-downs and interruptions in some important producing centers due to a shortage of coke and coal brought on by the stoppage of work in the coal industry.

Last week's rate was 98.3, a month ago it was 99.8 and a year ago 60.

New Locomotives, Freight Cars on Order Up Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class I railroads had 42,335 new freight cars and 335 new locomotives on order April 1.

This compared with 21,112 cars and 115 locomotives on order April 1, 1940. The AAR said 18,464 new cars and 123 new locomotives were placed in service in the first three months of this year.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Apr17
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	2	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Apr18
7¾	5¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	5½	5¼	5¼	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	1	13	13	13	— ¼
42½	36	Air Reduct (1a)	8	36¼	36	36	
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	3	½	⅛	⅛	Apr18
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	½	½	½	Apr18
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	7⅛	7	7	Apr18
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
25⅜	18⅜	Alleg Lud (½g)	15	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	149	148¼	149	— ¼
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	Apr18
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	28	14¼	13½	13⅞	+ ½
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	14	5⅝	5¼	5½	
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72½	72½	72½	— ½
37	26⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	5	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ½
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	15	15	15	Apr19
1¼	⅞	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	Apr12
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	47½	46½	46½	Apr18
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6	Am Bank Note	13	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	10	5½	5½	5½	
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	2	30½	30½	30½	—2
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	14	1	1	1	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+ ⅛
185	175	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	4	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ½
69	56	Am C & F pf (7)	6	65	63½	63½	Apr18
23½	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	5	18⅞	18½	18½	Apr18
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108	108	108	Apr17
8¾	7	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr 9
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	Apr18
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	5	12	12	12	
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	6	1½	1½	1½	Apr18
5	3¾	Am European	2	4⅝	4½	4½	Apr16
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	12	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	6	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	6	17½	17¼	17½	
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Apr16
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	6	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅞
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	3	3	3	
30	28	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Apr16
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	Apr19
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr18
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr17
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	48½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 8
17⅛	11	Am Locomotive	7	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	5	81½	80	80	—2
13¾	11	Am M & F (.34g)	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	16⅛	16	16	Apr18
3¼	1¼	Am Power & Lt	27	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
46¾	36¾	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	1	36½	36½	36½	
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	2	32⅝	32½	32½	Apr18
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	25	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.35g)	9	12¾	12½	12¾	Apr17
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr17
8¾	7½	Am Seat (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr18
45¼	34	Am Sm&R(½g)	8	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ¾
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	5	144⅝	144½	144½	
54	44¾	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	—1
28½	19¼	Am Stl F (½g)	3	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¾g)	7	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr15
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	8	16⅛	14⅞	16⅛	+1⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	Apr17
14½	12¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
168¾	156	Am T & T (9)	18	156⅝	156	156½	+ ¼
73½	66⅞	Am Tobacco (5)	4	67½	66⅞	66⅞	Apr19
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	68⅝	68½	68½	+ ⅜
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	3	148⅜	148	148	—1¼
7	4¼	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
7¼	4⅜	Am Water Wks	28	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	91	91	91	Apr17
8⅜	6⅛	AmWoolen	9	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	52¾	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅜
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	7	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	18	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
14¼	11½	Anchor H (.80e)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	9	9	9	
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr17
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27½	27½	27½	Apr16
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	110	110	
5½	4¼	Armour Ill	30	4¼	4¼	4¼	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	52⅛	52	52⅛	+ ⅜
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	26¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	Apr19
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	Apr19
9	7⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	4½	4½	4½	Apr19
23⅞	18⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81½	81½	81½	Apr18
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Apr12
35⅛	29	Associates (2)	1	28	28	28	—1
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	32	25½	24¾	25¼	+ ½
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	65½	65½	65½	— ½
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	14	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	5	22½	22	22½	Apr17
19	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	14	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr16
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	62½	62½	62½	— ½
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr19
2⅞	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	68	2¾	2⅜	2¾	

B

19	12¾	Bald Loco ct	18	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6⅛	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 9
10½	7½	Barber As (½e)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	
9⅜	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
247⅜	188¾	Bath IrWks(14g)	4	205⅜	201½	205⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	27½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	29	29	29	Apr19
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22	22	22	Apr18
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	Apr 9
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
37¾	32¾	Bendix Av (2g)	19	33	32⅜	32½	— ⅜
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
56⅞	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55½	55½	55½	Apr15
32	27	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
69½	69	Beth Steel(1½g)	9	69¼	68¼	69	— ¾
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123	123	123	+1
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (.5g)	4	24½	23¼	23¼	Apr18
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	17	17	17	+ ½
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅜	15	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	15	15	15	Apr17
18⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	19	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
35	26	Bohn A&B (½g)	2	26	26	26	Apr19
22⅜	18½	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	18½	18½	18½	
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	8	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	4	16	16	16	— ½
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr18
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
4½	3½	Brew Corp (.10g)	3	3½	3½	3½	Apr19
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
25⅜	19	Briggs Mfg (½g)	7	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
41	36	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Apr19
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38	38	38	Apr18
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅛	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	8	10¼	10	10¼	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Apr17
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	5	20¼	20	20	— ½
12⅝	9⅛	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	12	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	1	24	24	24	
33⅜	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	17	17	17	+ ¼
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	2	8	8	8	
3¾	2¼	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr19
21⅜	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	Apr18
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	Apr19
11⅜	7¾	Byers (AM) Co	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
12	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Apr19
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
14⅞	11⅛	Camp Wy (.60g)	2	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
13⅜	11⅜	Canada Dry .60)	5	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	24	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	1	36½	36½	36½	Apr18
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr18
30½	25¾	Carpent Stl(½g)	2	25	25	25	— ¾
3½	2⅝	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	44½	44½	44½	Apr18
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	41	40½	40½	— ¼
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	21	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
22¾	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
2⅝	1⅝	Cent Foundry	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr15
6⅞	4⅛	Cent Violetta S	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr19
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	5	28	28	28	
5⅜	3¼	Cert-teed Prod	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	Champ PF (¼g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr19
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr18
44⅛	37¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	13	37½	37¼	37¼	— ¼
102½	97¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr17
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr18
4¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	9	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
2½	⅞	Chi Great West	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	6	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¾
8¼	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	5	11	10½	11	
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Apr14
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Apr 8
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr18
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr18
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr12
13⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (½e)	1	11	11	11	
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr19
72⅛	57⅛	Chrysler (1½g)	35	57¼	56¾	57	— ¼
10⅜	8⅞	City I & F (.30g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr17
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	33	33	33	Apr15
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	6	26½	26	26	Apr17
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	7	31¼	31	31¼	
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	7	30½	30¼	30½	Apr15
106	87	Coca-Cola (3¾g)	18	91	89⅛	90	—1⅛
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr10
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	9	11¾	11¾	11¾	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	—1
30¼	22	Collins&A (2¼g)	4	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	14¼	14	14	Apr18
21¾	17¼	Colum Br A .45g	2	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ½
21	17¼	Colum Br B .45g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
4⅞	3	Col G&E (.10g)	54	3⅛	3	3	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77	77	77	Apr16
6⅞	4½	Colum Pict	2	4½	4½	4½	Apr19
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr17
80⅛	72	Col Carb (1g)	1	72	72	72	Apr18
31	25½	Coml Credit (3)	16	25¼	24½	24½	—1
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Apr10
37⅞	31¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	18	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	—1⅜
110	104½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Apr16
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (½e)	15	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
1	⅜	Com'th & South	409	⅛	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	55	54½	55	
30⅛	26¼	Com Edis (1.80)	18	26⅜	26	26⅜	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr16
18½	15	Congoleum (1)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	3	23¼	23	23	— ½
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	9	11¾	11⅛	11¼	— ⅜
7½	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	7	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
23⅜	19½	Cons Edison (2)	26	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
107⅜	104	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	104¾	104½	104¾	+ ¼
¾	½	Con Film Ind	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr17
8	7¼	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr18
3½	2½	Cons Laundries	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Apr18
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	17	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1	1	1	Apr18
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	—1
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	Apr16
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
72⅛	57⅛	Chrysler (1½g)	35	57¼	56¾	57	— ¼
13	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	7	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅜
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr18
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	91½	91	91	— ¾
40½	33¼	Cont Can (1g)	11	34	33	34	+ ½
8¼	6⅜	Cont Da (.40g)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr18
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	8	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
23½	17	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	—1¼
18⅞	13⅛	Cop'weld (.20g)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	— ¼
47½	42¾	Corn Prods (3)	3	43	42¼	43	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	9	¾	¾	¾	Apr18
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	9	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	6	5½	5½	5½	
27⅝	21¾	Crown C&S(¼g)	5	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅞
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Apr 9
15⅜	11¼	Crown Zel (½g)	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ½
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	8	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ¼
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	2	85½	84	84	Apr18
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
53	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	5	48½	47½	47½	Apr10
16½	12½	Cudahy Pack	4	12½	12½	12½

Commerce and Finance

Senator Says Every Person With Any Income Should Pay Taxes

Business and Industry

Common Stocks Show 7.2 P. C. Average Yield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The average yield of the 577 dividend-paying common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange is 7.2 per cent on the basis of current price and 1940 dividends, according to The Exchange, official publication of the New York mart. Of these, 99 are yielding more than 10 per cent; 152 more than 9 per cent; 226 more than 8 per cent, and 311 more than 7 per cent.

Returns on these stocks range all the way from 1.5 per cent to more than 12 per cent, with the bulk of the issues yielding between 5 per cent and 10 per cent. The percentage breakdown is shown in the following table:

Less than 3	22
Between 3 and 4	29
Between 3 and 4	29
Between 5 and 6	90
Between 6 and 7	90
Between 7 and 8	85
Between 8 and 9	74
Between 9 and 10	53
Between 10 and 11	38
Between 11 and 12	22
More than 12	39

Vitality of Background

"The vitality of the industrial background supporting these yields," the publication states, "is well known. Even if the yields should be cut in half, they would still be generous in comparison with the present return afforded by most other forms of investment which are available to the public.

"As to the stability of invested capital, some observers are of the opinion that the present level of stock prices is a realistic one which largely discounts possible shocks to confidence. Consequently, they believe that the market is not as vulnerable to disturbing news as it was in the Spring of 1939 and 1940. Moreover, it is said that the uncertainties have been given such widespread attention that those who now hold stocks accept the obvious risks."

In another tabulation the magazine indicates that 50 representative stocks, all of which have paid dividends for the last 10 years or longer, are now yielding from 6 to 11.1 per cent. Earnings reported for 1940 covered dividends at least 1.2 times.

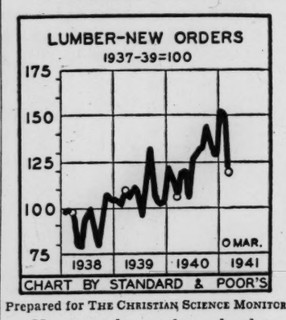
Not Exceptions

"These companies," the summary continues, "are not singled out as exceptions. Rather they are representative of a broad section of the list. It is becoming increasingly apparent, in queries received by the Stock Exchange and member firms, that primarily, investors want common-sense presentation of the facts upon which to base their own conclusions as to whether or not a security will produce a fair return and otherwise meet the requirements of a desirable investment."

Stocks in the 10-year-dividend class yielding over 8 per cent are as follows. The first figure in each case represents the price-times-earnings ratio; the second, the yield:

American-Hawaiian Steamship, 4.7 and 9.5; Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp., 7.4 and 9.5; Borg-Warner Corp., 6.2 and 8.4; Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., 9.3 and 8.1; Chrysler Corp., 7.2 and 8.8; Cluett Peabody, 8.4 and 8.8; Columbia Broadcasting A and B, 6.4 and 11.1; Eaton Manufacturing, 7.8 and 9.0; General Baking, 8.8 and 8.9; Household Finance Corp., 8.3 and 8.5; Industrial Rayon, 7.4 and 8.6; Island Creek Coal, 8.0 and 10.3; Kaufman Department Stores, 6.3 and 8.1; Parker Rustproof, 7.4 and 10.9; Purity Bakeries, 7.3 and 10.1; Safeway Stores, 8.1 and 9.1; United Biscuit, 6.7 and 8.1; United-Carr Fastener, 7.7 and 10.7; United States Pipe & Foundry, 8.5 and 8.5; U. S. Smelting & Refining, 7.6 and 9.7; Waldorf System, 6.8 and 9.6, and Youngstown Steel Door, 7.1 and 10.0.

New Lumber Orders Decline in March



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New orders for lumber dropped during March—a natural development following the huge purchases made in the preceding two months. Another rise is expected during the next few months, but the gain is not likely to be extended beyond the middle of summer.

Rise in U. S. Loans On Cotton Opposed

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Opposition to proposed increases in government cotton loans was expressed here today by W. S. Carter, of New Orleans, retiring President of the Southern Cotton Shippers Association.

"The gravest consequence of high loans is not the increase in the public debt but the effect they will have on price relations," he told the association at its twenty-sixth annual meeting.

"Manifestly, the result will be to raise the cost of living by advancing the general price level which consumers will have to pay. . . .

"Congress and the cotton farmers should realize that whatever immediate advantage which the producers may enjoy from the creation of an artificially high price for cotton will be at the cost of a drastic and perhaps permanent curtailment in the volume of American cotton consumed, both at home and abroad."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section April 26, 1941

MORALE: AMERICAN STYLE By Prof. Gordon W. Allport
Analysis of the individual American's state of mind with regard to national and world conditions, and the effects of his morale on the physical and emotional well-being of himself and the nation.

I CAME IN A CONVOY By Anita Engle
Thrilling account by a passenger of a trip from Australia to England on a convoyed ship.

HE'S A POWER BEHIND THE SENATE SCENES By Harold Halliday
Without any official title of leadership, Senator James Francis Byrnes is called the real majority leader of the Senate, and President Roosevelt is said to have uncommon faith in his judgment.

AUSTRALIA'S MENZIES ON A WORLD MISSION By Raymond Robinson
Portrait of Australia's Prime Minister, whose outstanding quality is a mental resilience which enables him to carry on a prodigious task and still maintain the easy poise which makes him pre-eminent among his country's politicians.

HANDS IN A CIRCLE AND AROUND WE GO By Ann Eastment
You cannot put a folk dance in a museum; the only way to preserve such art treasures is to keep the dance going. This writer describes the efforts of the National Folk Festival to preserve the folk arts of nationality groups in the United States.

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Bias by Press Charged in Its Strike News

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—The American press is attacked for lack of balance in treating recent strike developments, and labor unions are upheld as an "indispensable instrument" in policing the price, wage and profit relationship of America's wartime economy by Prof. Robert R. R. Brooks, of Williams College in a pamphlet, "National Labor Policy and Total Defense" issued today by the American Council on Public Affairs.

Offering the thesis that total defense requires the voluntary enthusiasm of the working man, rather than production fostered by coercion, Dr. Brooks argues that labor is as patriotic and self-sacrificing as capital in the current crisis, and that ill-advised repressive legislation that humiliates labor will not only sacrifice one of the aims for which the democracies are fighting but that in the long run may actually increase strikes rather than lessen them.

Fewer Strikes Than Before

Dr. Brooks offers statistics purporting to show a great reduction in strikes at the present time compared to other periods of industrial advance and particularly of the World War, and argues that the advance of trade unionism and the rise of the NLRB have helped to produce this more peaceable situation.

"The disposition of the press to devote its daily reporting of industrial relations almost exclusively to strikes while reserving occasional back pages of Sunday supplements for more nearly balanced treatment has been too widely observed to require comment," Dr. Brooks writes. "It is important to place the present so-called 'strike wave' in its factual setting.

"The antistrike and antiunion newspaper barrage began early last fall, continued through December, was crescendo in January and February and reached what may have been its climax on March 22, when approximately two thirds of the front page of the New York Times was devoted to strikes and union atrocity stories. During most of this period, figures on strike losses were available which showed that the number of man-hours lost during 1940 were 77 per cent less than in 1937, which was a year of comparable economic activity, 69 per cent less than 1939, and 28 per cent less than the depression year of 1938."

Dr. Brooks acknowledges that strikes may have increased in the first months of 1941 and agrees that some form of action may be needed against "recalcitrant minorities" but urges that award of defense contracts be made conditional upon observance of National Labor Relations Board orders. "Newspaper headlining has assiduously cultivated the impression that labor unions are chiefly concerned with aggravating industrial conflict," says Dr. Brooks, whereas he argues that the very presence of much stronger trade unions compared with the World War is a peace influence, and cites a specific illustration:

The Major Objective

"The current organizing campaign in the aircraft industry has as one of its major objectives the establishment of minimum rates of pay comparable with those of the automobile industry. The achievement of this objective in the face of managerial opposition may result in a few more sensationally reported strike stoppages. What is unlikely to make the headlines is the effect of equalizing aircraft and automobile wage rates upon stabilizing the labor force of the vital aeroplane industry."

He adds that "one of the major sources of industrial inefficiency during the last war was the loss resulting from high rates of labor turnover. High labor turnover was in part a blind expression of unadjusted individual grievances and in part the result of differences in wage rates as between different plants, industries or sections of the country."

"The nation does not need higher profits," Dr. Brooks holds. "The present distribution of income is far more nearly suited to an ancient Asiatic kingdom in which the economic machinery is especially arranged for the titillation of the sated appetites of the luxurious elite than it is to an industrial society physically capable of satisfying the average needs of millions of average citizens. This nation does need higher wages."

In conclusion, acknowledging as "shortcomings" of some unions in the shape of high entrance fees and restrictions on output, Dr. Brooks proposes if necessary the creation of a "Federal Administrative Agency" to "police the economic practices of the labor movement," after the fashion of the Federal Trade Commission.

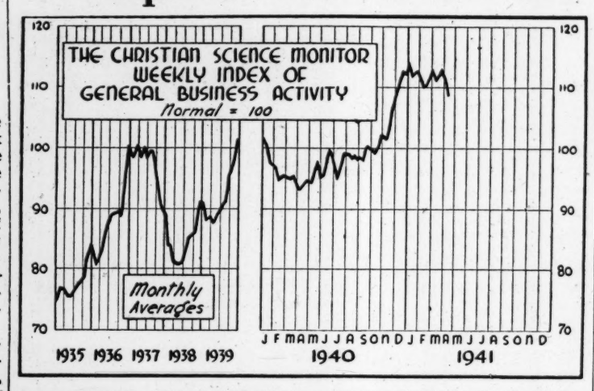
Industrial Communities Directory Issued by NAM

NEW YORK (AP)—A directory of 84 major industrial communities in which small factories are ready to devote their energies to turning out war munitions was sent to 3,400 manufacturers holding "primary" government defense contracts.

The directory, prepared by the National Association of Manufacturers, tells the "prime contractors" where they can get in touch with 16,651 firms listed as available to assist in making guns, tanks, planes and other equipment.

A more extensive guide, in process of preparation, is expected to cover at least 184 manufacturing communities.

Monitor Index of Business Drops to New Low for 1941



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped sharply during the second week of April reaching the lowest level since November. On April 12, the index registered 108.6 (prel.) compared with 110.8 on April 5. A year ago on April 13, the index was 93.5.

All three components of the index contributed to the decline. Production of electricity dropped more than seasonally. Miscellaneous freight carloadings declined against a seasonal advance and bank debits exceeded the usual mid-monthly dip.

The slump in business was due chiefly to the shutdown in the coal industry and the strike in the Ford plants. Steel operations were maintained last week at the previous week's level and the textile industry is continuing very active.

Retail trade dropped off somewhat following the Easter rush, but sales were maintained at an unexpectedly high level, averaging 12 to 16 per cent above a year ago.

Wholesale commodity prices continued their uptrend of recent weeks with prices of livestock and fats and oils showing the largest gains.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	April 12.* 1941	April 5. 1941	April 13. 1940
Combined Index	108.6	110.8	93.5
Bk dbts outside NYC	101.4	106.3	89.6
Elec power prod	109.5	118.8	100.4
Misc Carloadings	111.1	113.4	83.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market had another bad week of it, sagging to many new 1941 lows for individual stocks and to the lowest levels for the averages since the Battle of France. Commodities were a little soft, but bonds did very well. Leaders in the stock market decline were steels, motors, and utilities.

The market's decline seems due almost entirely to the materialization of bearish news which had already been foreshadowed. There were practically no real surprises. A lid was put on steel prices, but that was anticipated even in this column. National Steel's 10c wage increase became general in the steel industry, as expected. The Germans pushed ahead in the Balkans, as it had seemed quite likely they would.

The President said the country wasn't taking the war situation seriously enough, which was not a surprising statement to business men, since the confidential business services from Washington have been harping on the seriousness of the situation for months, and even more strenuously in recent weeks. The automobile industry promised a 1,000,000-car cut in 1942 car output, which surely wasn't very surprising, nor was GM's promise that it would continue the 1942 model into 1943, which means omitting the drafting and preparatory work which normally begins now.

Washington reports indicated that the Treasury would ask for $3,500,000,000 in next taxes, which it is true was somewhat surprising since previous guesses this Spring had been running between $1,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000, and the March income tax receipts soared well above the highest official predictions. But here again the talk is hardly more bearish on corporations than the talk of recent months; apparently the stiffest increases are to be on personal incomes between $5,000 and $50,000, and the proposed corporate tax increases—raising the normal rate to 30 per cent, cutting the exempt base for excess profits to 75 per cent, raising the top excess profits rate from the present 50 up to 75 per cent—have all been seriously discussed in the Washington news reports.

And lastly utilities went down on the continued harshness of SEC interpretations of the holding-company "death sentences" for such companies as North American, Commonwealth & Southern, and UGI—yet it seems hard to understand how speculators could have expected otherwise in view of the political slant of the present Commission.

All these things seem to mean that investors' equities are to be caught between various sets of scissors—between the blades of higher wages and steady prices; between the shears of the corporation normal income tax and the excess profits tax; and in among the gears of higher volume and lower net profit; and between the need to expand capacity for defense purposes, the need to cut output for civilian purposes, and the ultimate risk of coming out of the emergency with excess capacity and overhead in the next depression—if there is one.

Wages vs. Taxes

As to the first of these, it's estimated that the current wage increase will cost the steel industry something round $120,000,000. Its net profits for 1940 were something round $250,000,000. So there go half the profits already, before tax increases are counted.

There seems to be one somewhat grim consolation. Labor and government can't both get the velvet. If labor takes it in wages, the government can't get it in taxes. Even at present, without 1941 tax increases, normal and excess profits taxes take 62 per cent or more of all earnings in excess of recent years.

That means that if wages take away these earnings, the wage increases cost the corporation only 38 cents for each dollar of additional wages required by wage rate increases. That probably seems to many corporations quite a bargain, as a means of keeping favor with the men, who certainly must be nearer most corporations' hearts than is the tax-collector; and it means that comparatively inexpensive increases, 62 per cent of which are at the expense of the government, enable the corporation to avoid losing time on strikes.

The stockholders lose the other 38 cents, which also means that it isn't necessarily the corporation's loss, since the old-fashioned idea that the corporation is the stockholders, or that the stockholders are the corporation, is no longer in agreement with the psychological or economic facts. So long as the corporation continues to break even after wages and depreciation, it can live on productively, no matter what becomes of the stockholders.

And incidentally, one hazard of the Washington tax experts this month is the fact that as the tax rates are raised on corporation net income, corporations are encouraged to pay more out in wages, in advertising, and in research, and to charge their books with the maximum depreciation—unless they are on the borderline of the invested capital base for computing excess profits taxes.

Also—a large proportion of the wage increases will be handed on directly and 100 per cent to the government as a result of "escalator clauses" in defense contracts. Soon someone will bring out a much-needed estimate of how far the present wave of wage increases will come out of the government itself, as the margin or cushion of corporate net income between employees and the government is rapidly whittled away.

Little Companies Hit Worst

Little steel companies like Lukens, Otis, and Wheeling will be worst hit by the wage increase. It so happens that Big Steel and Bethlehem have mountainous shipbuilding businesses and each owns a large and profitable blue-water shipping business. Likelihood is that in the end net income on straight steel making will be so squeezed down that the regular business will be subsidised by the shipbuilding and ship-operating subsidiaries, enabling the two steel leaders to pay such high wages and charge such low prices as to ruin some of the little companies. Then—since the defense program cannot suffer the extinction of any steel companies today, profitable or unprofitable—the OPM or the OPA will face the problem already presenting itself in the copper industry, of a fixed price too low to bring out the necessary production. Already the United States is using as much copper as can be produced in both Americas, and as consumption is likely to increase, something will have to be done about the U. S. marginal producers.

The general business indices are currently dipping, and may dip some more. But this is due chiefly to the coal and Ford strikes. It won't last, and they will start rising shortly.

Already there is talk of insufficient capacity in industries where a month or two ago capacity was found ample. As fast as one bottleneck is reamed another appears, so that it looks as though no report of "ample capacity on hand" can be expected to stick. A month or two ago the Gano Dunn Steel Survey found we had ample steelmaking capacity. Now even the industry isn't so sure.

Wellington Fund Inc.

NEW YORK—In the quarterly report for Wellington Fund, Inc., mutual investment fund, for the first three months of 1941 net resources at market values on March 31 aggregated $5,531,073 or $13.50 per share, as compared with $5,480,481 or $13.67 per share at the close of 1940. A dividend of 18 cents per share was paid during the period.

Rise in Basic Tax Rate To 8 P. C. Seen

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Treasury and Congressional tax experts were summoned by the House Ways and Means Committee today to lay the groundwork for writing a new $3,500,000,000 revenue measure intended to boost the nation's tax intake to $12,600,000,000.

Meeting behind closed doors, the committee asked for "suggestions" from John L. Sullivan, Assistant Treasury Secretary, and from the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, an arm of Congress. Both have been working separately and in collaboration on estimates of possible money sources.

On the other side of the Capitol, meanwhile, Senator Carter Glass (D-Va.) recommended that under present circumstances "every person with any income ought to pay taxes."

Basic Rate May Be 8 P. C.

Endorsing the idea of higher levies, Senator Glass told reporters that universal taxation "in this emergency" was "imperative." It would have a salutary effect, he said, for "when people have a responsibility for providing the money, they also will have a responsibility to watch how it is spent" by Congress.

As the House committee began its search for more money sources, predictions were made freely in informed circles that the tremendous new revenue program would necessitate an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent in existing taxes, a return of many World War levies and the tapping of untouched fields.

There was talk that the present basic 4.4 per cent rate levied against individual incomes might be increased to 8. Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D-Idaho) said it should be more.

Despite the expressed coolness of President Roosevelt to a general sales tax, discussion of such a levy persisted. Some members of Congress said the approximate effect of a general sales levy might be attained—without calling it just that—by increasing the number of manufacturers' excise levies.

Nuisance Taxes Seen

Chairman Robert Doughton (D-N. C.) of the Ways and Means Committee predicted revival of at least some of the so-called "nuisance" taxes levied during the last war and repealed soon thereafter. Taxes of that period included those on railroad tickets and freight shipments, insurance policies and soft drinks.

Among existing excise taxes for which an increase was forecast in some quarters was the 6½ cents per pack of 20 on cigarettes. Others said that rates on liquor, wine and beer would be boosted but there was some opposition to this on the ground that higher priced liquor means more bootlegging.

The graduated surtaxes on individual income were expected to undergo upward revision and some Congressional tax law writers expressed favor for a lowering of the present $4,000 income level at which these levies now apply. The surtaxes are in addition to the normal 4.4 per cent rate on all income in excess of $800 for single persons and $2,000 for those who are married.

Otis Steel Co. Hit By 'Price Freezing'

NEW YORK (AP)—Otis Steel Co. is studying steps that may be taken to protect itself from the effects of the action of Price Administrator Leon Henderson in freezing steel prices at first quarter levels, E. J. Kulas, Otis President, announced.

"Like many other smaller steel companies, Otis is faced with the prospect of operating at a loss or at drastically sub-normal profit under te 'frozen price' schedules," Mr. Kulas said.

The recent wage increase of 10 cents an hour will cost Otis Steel $1,200,000 annually. Last year the company had a profit of about $700,000.

"Costs are rising not only because of the wage advance but because of higher prices for coal and other materials. Also, there is the outlook for sharply higher taxes."

Int'l Paper Income Largest in History

NEW YORK (AP)—International Paper Co., in its 1940 annual report first made public said last year's production, sales and consolidated net profits were largest in the company's history.

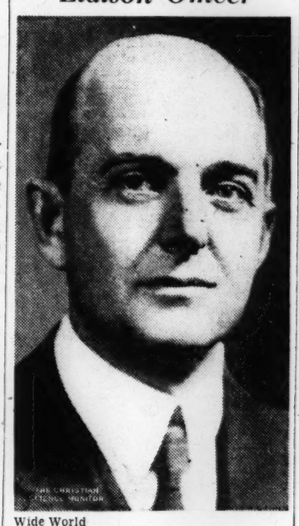
Net profit of the company, a subsidiary of the International Paper & Power Co., was $15,795,648, equal after allowing for annual dividend requirements on the two preferred stock issues, on which there are dividend accumulations to $8.96 a share on the common stock.

This compared with 1939 profit of $5,090,465, or $5.30 on the 7 per cent preferred stock.

Lumber Output Increases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended April 12 stood at 125 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39 and shipments 115 per cent. Production totaled 245,249,000 feet, which was 1 per cent greater than the previous week, and 15 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Liaison Officer



Wide World

Henry Bruere

Appointed liaison officer to co-ordinate Treasury Department defense financing plans with a program of co-operation with mutual institutions. Mr. Bruere is President of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City.

U. S. Not to Raise Restrictions On Sugar Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—Discounting the possibility of shortages of sugar for American consumers, the Agriculture Department announced that it would not increase limitations on production of sugarcane or sugar beets in this country.

Concern in trade quarters that a shortage might develop due to lack of ships to bring sugar from offshore producing areas had led the Department to consider allowing domestic producers to increase their 1941 plantings.

However, a survey of the supply situation showed, the Department said, the existence of large reserve stocks of beet sugar in this country and of cane sugar in Cuba and other nearby foreign producing areas. The United States normally imports about two-thirds of its sugar requirements from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.

Agriculture Department sugar officials said that shipments from the Pacific producing areas were well ahead of a year ago and that any deficit in Philippine or Hawaiian quotas could be filled from reserves of beet sugar in this country.

These officials said the reserve of beet sugar was about 450,000 tons larger than normal. Cuba was said to have a surplus of more than 1,000,000 tons which it is not now permitted to ship to this country because of import quota limitations.

NEW YORK (AP)—The war cut sugar consumption in Europe to 45.8 pounds per person during the year ended Aug. 31, 1940, compared with 51.5 pounds the previous year, Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers, estimated.

Consumption in North America rose from 88.6 pounds per person to 91.6 pounds and in South America per capita consumption also advanced, increasing from 46 pounds to 48.9 pounds.

Steel Output Is Unchanged At 98 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States remained unchanged at 98 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Freezing of steel prices at first quarter levels," says the report, "when wage rates, the principal cost factor, had advanced sharply, last week proved disconcerting to the steel industry. Some leading producers indicated that a general increase of $2 a ton would prevent deterioration of their profit position as affected by the 10-cent wage boost. Non-integrated producers in some cases declared that their position has been made untenable by the steel price ruling.

Other Costs Rise

"Other steelmaking costs have risen. Just 24 hours before the 'freezing' order, for instance, iron ore freight rates on the Great Lakes were raised 10 per cent, which will increase materially the cost of transporting the predicted record 75,000,000 tons of Lake ore this season.

"An instance of the high costs of raw materials used in steel making was the rise of $4 per ton in pig lead the past month, which will increase the cost of producing terne plate, as one example. Costs of rolling mill and auxiliary mechanical equipment are at least 15 per cent higher, on an average, than a year ago.

"Moreover there will be considerable confusion as to what first quarter prices are in view of several irregularities. In finished steel prices charged by individual producers for various extras for size, quality, quantity and special service in preparation have lacked uniformity. Moreover the 'freeze' ruling may wreak hardship on marginal steel producers, such as certain plate makers; healthy conditions among platemakers are especially desired at this time of major shipbuilding.

"The new ruling will also tend to disrupt the periodic adjustments of extras and discounts, revisions which are needed every so often to keep prices abreast of changing costs of manufacture. Such revisions are sometimes downward as economies of manufacture are accomplished. But under the present ruling extras, too, are frozen.

New Buying Wave

"In view of all these factors it is commonly expected that the Price Stabilization Commission later will recognize the necessity of allowing exceptions and revisions, as has been the case with steel scrap prices.

"A new wave of demand is encountered by steelmakers, partly because of premature warm weather which revives outdoor projects. Some makers report improvement in orders by as much as 20 per cent over the similar March period.

"It is expected that 1941 production will have been 95 per cent sold out by May 1, with only some 10 items still obtainable, including floor plates, wire rope, nails, manufacturers' wire, fencing, merchant pipe, bolts and nuts, tool steel and casings, on all of which fairly prompt delivery still can be obtained."

Golden Facts!

BOSTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

has served the New England Public faithfully for fifty years!

1891 GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY **1941**

Its payments of all kinds to policyholders and beneficiaries since organization total $53,330,129; last year the amount paid was $1,768,783, or for every business day nearly $6,000.

Dividends to be distributed to policyholders in 1941 will be on the same liberal basis as in 1940.

Insurance-in-Force increased to $94,660,449, a gain of $4,737,258 during the year. *Policyholders* number 291,956, a gain of 11,623.

Assets now total $15,079,375, a gain for the year of $937,987.

Liabilities total $14,170,279, the greater part of which is the Policy Reserve amounting to $13,477,146 for the fulfillment of the policy guarantees. This fund was increased in 1940 by $803,136.

Surplus Funds over and above all reserve requirements and obligations, $759,096.

The Income of the Company in 1940 was $4,360,805 and exceeded disbursements by $954,415.

On December 31, 1940, the Company held $6,362,553 in United States Government bonds and for further liquidity had cash bank balances of $395,000.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JAY R. BENTON, President, Former Atty. Gen., Mass.
MERTON L. BROWN, Former Com. of Ins., Mass.
WILLARD B. CLARK, Former Pres., Williamstown Nat. Bank
HERBERT O. EDGERTON, Former President
DAMON E. HALL, Lawyer
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SEWARD W. JONES, President, Newton Trust Co.
LEO H. LEARY, Lawyer
ROBERT LUCE, Member of Congress, 1919-1941
EDWARD C. MANSFIELD, Secretary and Treasurer
JOHN W. MARNO, Vice-Pres., State Street Trust Co.
WILLIAM P. McPHERSON, Insurance
FRANK L. RICHARDSON, Executive Vice-Pres., Newton Trust Co.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farm Parity Rates Given Out for 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Claude Wickard has announced rates of parity payments to be made to farmers who plan within 1941 AAA acreage allotment for cotton, wheat, corn, rice and tobacco.

The rates were: Cotton 1.38 cents per pound; wheat 10 cents per bushel; corn 5 cents per bushel; rice 20 cents per hundredweight; flue-cured tobacco 0.6 cents per pound; fire-cured tobacco 0.2 cents per pound; cigar filler and cigar binder (not including types 41 and 45) 0.7 cents per pound.

Boost Farm Income

The payments will be made from $212,000,000 appropriated by Congress last year. These payments are designed to help boost farm income from the basic crops toward the Administration's goal of "parity" or "fair exchange value" for farm products.

(Parity is defined by Administration economists as a price level which would give farm products purchasing power in terms of nonfarm products and services equivalent to that of a base period, set at 1909-14.)

Mr. Wickard estimated that the $212,000,000 would be divided among the five major crops as follows: Cotton $88,300,000; wheat $57,300,000; corn $47,000,000; rice $2,500,000; flue-cured tobacco $3,700,000; fire-cured tobacco $100,000; cigar filler and binder tobacco $600,000. The remainder of the $212,000,000 was allotted to administrative expense.

The parity payments will be based on the normal yield of each farmer's acreage allotment.

In addition to the parity payments, farmers who co-operate with the AAA programs will receive soil conservation payments in 1941 at the following rates: Cotton 1.37 cents per pound; wheat 8 cents per bushel; corn 9 cents per bushel; rice 5.5 cents per hundredweight; flue-cured tobacco 0.8 cents per pound; fire-cured tobacco 1.5 cents per pound, and cigar filler and binder tobacco 0.8 cents per pound.

More Cotton

Mr. Wickard said the 1941 parity rates would be applied to approximately the same production of wheat, corn and rice as were the 1940 rates, and to about 4 per cent more cotton production, because of an increase in the normal yield of cotton in the last few years.

Last year's parity and conservation payment rates, respectively, were: Cotton 1.55 and 1.44 cents; Wheat 10 and 8.1 cents; corn 5 and 9 cents; rice 9.3 and 5.85 cents. No parity payments were made on tobacco last year. The 1940 conservation payment rates for tobacco were; flue-cured 0.9 cents; fire-cured 1.08 cents, and cigar filler and binder 0.9 cents.

Glenn L. Martin Co. Net Is $1.70 Share

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Glenn L. Martin Co., reported consolidated net profit for the first quarter of this year of $1,861,790 or $1.70 a common share. This compared with profit of $2,162,670 or $1.98 a share in the like period last year.

The unexplained decline in profits came despite a sales total of $17,063,147 in the first three months of 1941, compared with $8,911,394 in the initial quarter of 1940.

Glenn L. Martin, President, in a statement accompanying the figures said:

"The company has suffered somewhat from a shortage of materials and while it will take some time for this situation to be completely remedied, our production schedule is moving well. Our employment program, halted because of serious shortages of fabricated materials, has been started again.

"The company is making regular deliveries of B-26 bombers to the army and we shortly will fly the first ship of the 187 ("Baltimore") type, a medium bomber designed expressly for the British. Thereafter we will begin quantity production on the type. Having completed a normal order of PBM-type patrol bombers for the Navy, the company is far advanced in tooling for the large defense orders for this general type."

WHA Exempts Rural Grain Elevators From Hours Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration ruled tentatively that operation of country grain and public terminal elevators is a seasonal occupation and hence partially exempt from hours provisions of the fair labor standards act.

At the same time, it denied exemption for flour mill elevators and cash grain commission merchants.

The ruling will be made effective in 15 days unless an appeal is filed.

Industries recognized as seasonal may work employees up to 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week for not more than 14 weeks a year without payment of overtime.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 18 compared with April 18, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $22,238,129.80 ($10,919,594.81); expenditures $47,341,172.65 ($34,549,493.59); net balance $2,677,615,469.11 ($2,286,773,124.95); working balance included $1,932,450,077.24 (1,565,658,600.50); customs receipts for month $30,730,171.11 ($16,216,219.98); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $5,605,074,-477.78 ($4,617,668,860.11); expenditures $9,-610,037,010.93 ($7,679,345,030.80); excess of expenditures $4,004,962,533.15 ($3,061,676,-370.69); gross debt $47,175,627,592.87 ($42,-604,209,920.38); increase over previous day $826,297.14; gold assets $22,449,574,502.49 ($18,651,553,023.27).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	107.3	107.3	107.3
2 3¼s 46-44	108	108	108
1 2s 50-48 Mch	101.23	101.23	101.23
5 3¼s 52-49	113.13	113.13	113.13
2 3s 55-51	112.19	112.19	112.19
5 2¼s 53-51	105.12	105.12	105.12
2 2⅞s 60-55	111.1	111.1	111.1
1 2¾s 65-60	110.30	110.30	110.30
6 3s 47-42	102.3	102.3	102.3

New York City Bonds

64 3s 80	103	102¾	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
10 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	45	45	45
1 Alleghany cv 5s 44	93½	93½	93½
28 Alleghany 5s 50 st	55⅝	55½	55½
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107½	107¾	107⅝
4 Am&For P 5s 2030	55¾	55⅝	55⅝
3 AmIGChem 5¼s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Am T&T 5½s 43	102¾	102⅝	102¾
13 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
10 Am WW&E 6s 75	108⅛	109	109⅛
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	56	56	56
8 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109⅛	109¼
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99	99	99
10 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	100½	100½	100½
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77¾	77½	77½
7 A C Line 4½s 64	65	65	65
1 A C Line 5s 45	85	85	85
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
5 B&O 95 st A	34¾	34⅛	34⅛
1 B&O 2000 st D	33½	33½	33½
7 B&O 96 st F	34	34	34
68 B&O cv 60 st	25½	25	25½
13 B&O 4s 48	68	67¾	68
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	57	57	57
2 B&O S W 50 st	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Bang&Arro cn 4s 51	46½	46½	46½
1 Bell Tel Pa 5s 60C	130½	130½	130½
6 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103½	103½	103½
2 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	100	100	100
7 Bos&Me 4½s 70	25⅞	25½	25¾
1 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	15½	15½	15½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109½	109½	109½
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	105⅞	105¾	105¾
12 Buf R&P 57 st	42	41½	42
3 Bush Term 5s 55	43¼	43¼	43¼
11 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	74¾	75
1 Can Sou 5s 62	81	81	81
13 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100	100	100
23 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	97	96⅝	96⅞
7 Can Nat Ry 3½s 56	97¼	97	97¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Can Pas 5s 44	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	59	59	59
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
3 Celanese 3s 55	97½	97½	97½
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	3½	3½	3½
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 st	12	11¾	11¾
10 Cen Pac 5c 60	51	50⅝	50⅝
13 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71¾	71½	71¾
5 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	68	68	68
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14½	14½	14½
2 Certain-td-5½s 48	83½	83½	83½
8 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	84	83½	83½
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	84	84	84
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Chi & Ill Inc 97	23¾	23¾	23¾
6 Ch Gt West Inc 4½s2038	35¾	35	35
12 C&Gt West 4s 88	67⅜	67¼	67¼
13 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	8½	8¼	8½
12 CMSP&P ai 5s 2000	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2 CM&SP 4½s 89C	36¾	36¾	36¾
4 CM&SP 4½s 89E	37	36¾	36¾
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37	37	37
10 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	35¾	35¾	35¾
2 Chi&NW 6½s 36	27½	27½	27½
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Chi Ry 5s '27	40	40	40
15 CRI & P 4½s '52A	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
14 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	10¼	10	10
10 CRI & P rfg 5s '34 ct	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	100	100	100
8 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92	92	92
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108	108	108
15 CCC&StL 4½s '77	55	54⅞	54⅞
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86½	86½	86½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	69⅜	69¼	69¼
1 Col & So 4½s '80	21	20¾	21
1 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¾	105½	105½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Rys 4s '54	22	22	22
10 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	76	76	76
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Cont'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Dayton P&L 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	51⅛	51	51
3 D&RG 4s 36	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
3 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	108⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5 Det Ed 3s 70	104½	104½	104½
3 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108	107⅞	108
12 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	100¼	99⅞	100¼
8 Erie rfg 5s 67	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
2 Erie rfg 5s 75	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
44 Erie 1st 4s 96	49⅝	49½	49⅝
2 Erie cv 4s 52 A	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
7 Erie&Jer 6s 55	90	89½	90
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	109	109	109
2 Fed L&T 5s 42	102½	102½	102½
1 Fed L&T Int 5s 42	100	100	100
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9⅝	9½	9½
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	87⅞	87½	87½
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	93½	92⅞	92⅞
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107	107	107
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97½	97¼	97¼
45 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83	82⅝	83
2 Gulf&Sh 5s 52 st	90½	90½	90½
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	87	87	87
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	68	68	68
10 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	43	43	43
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1 Houst'nOilTex4¼s 54	102⅜	102¾	102¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	28¼	28	28¼
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43½	43⅛	43½
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	42	42	42
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¾	42½	42½
6 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41¾	41⅝	41⅝
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	50½	50½	50½
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝
3 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62¼	62¼	62¼
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45½	45¼	45¼
21 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 53	42¼	41⅞	42
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	102¾	103¾	103¾
7 Int Gt Nor Inc 6s 52	13¼	13	13¼
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56	12½	12½	12½
7 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	12¾	12½	12¾
4 Int Hyd El cv 6s 44	45½	45	45
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	83¼	83¼	83¼
6 Int Paper 6s 55	105	103⅝	104
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103½	103½
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
21 Int T&T 4½s '52	40¾	40¾	40¾
19 Int T&T 5s '55	43	42¾	42¾
3 James F&Clea 4s'59	52½	52½	52½
1 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	40½	40½	40½
2 K C South 5s '50	71	71	71
2 K C South 3s '50	67½	67	67
5 K C Term 4s '60	61¾	61¾	61¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59	59	59
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	27	27	27
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	32½	32½	32½
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29	29	29
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	26⅞	26¼	26⅞
10 Libby McN&L 4s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Liggett & M 7s '44	119½	119½	119½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	98	98	98
5 Lorillard Co 7s '44	119½	119½	119½
6 Louisa & Ark 5s '69	85¼	85⅛	85¼
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97¾	97½	97½
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	88½	88½	88½
7 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
1 Mich Cen 3½s '52	96	96	96
20 MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	4½	4¼	4¼
4 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	11	10⅞	10⅞
2 MSP&SSM grd 5s '38	10	10	10
29 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
21 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	27	26¼	26⅜
23 M-K-T ai 5s '67	10¼	10¼	10¼
13 M-K-T 4s '78	24⅜	24	24
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	35⅞	31½	35⅞
8 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	23½	22¾	22¾
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22¼	22¼	22¼
35 Mo Pac 5s '77F	22½	22¼	22¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22¾	22¾	22¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22½	22¼	22¼
2 Mon W Pa PbSv4½s'60	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 Mont Pow 3¼s 66	105	105	105
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	40	40	40
4 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35	35	35
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	40	40
6 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	103	103	103
1 Nat Steel 3¼s '65	102¾	102½	102¾
4 NJ Pow & L 4¼s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	76	76	76
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
2 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	39¼	39¼	39¼
5 NY Greenwd 5s46	45	45	45
16 NYC rfg 5s2013	62½	61¾	62
78 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56	55¾	56
3 NYC cn 4s 98	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
8 NYC 3¾s 46	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1 NYC 3¼s 52	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
23 NYC & HR 4s 42			
	100 21-32	100⅝	100 21-32
16 NYC&HR2314s 97	85	84¼	84¼
5 NYChi&StL 6s 43	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	69¾	69¼	69½
16 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	58¾	58½	58½
3 NY Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
8 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
3 NYNH&H 4½s 56	24½	24½	24½
1 NY & R Gas 6s 51A	105½	105½	105½
2 NY Steam 3½s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 NY W&Bost 4½s 92	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Niagara Falls P3½s66	110	110	110
6 Norf & W 4s '96	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	105¼	105¼	105¼
33 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¾	66⅛	66⅛
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047 C	58½	58½	58½
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅜	53	53
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	44	44
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109½	109½	109½
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109	109	109
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	79½	79	79½
4 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110½	110½	110½
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7 Pen RR gen 5s '68	113	113	113
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106⅛	106	106⅛
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	96¼	95¾	95¾
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	102⅜	102½	102½
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94¾	95⅛	95⅛
8 Pen RR 3½s '52	89½	89¼	89¾
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
6 Pere Marq 4½s '80	69	67½	67½
1 Phila Co 5s '67	106	106	106

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	19	19	19
10 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	99½	99	99
2 Pitts&WVa4½s'58A	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	83¼	83⅛	83⅛
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	67½	67½	67½
15 Rem Rand 4½s '56 ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Republic Steel 4½s '61	103½	103	103½
2 Republic Steel 4½s '56	104	104	104
5 Revere Cop&B 3¼s'60	97	97	97
8 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	41	41	41
2 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
6 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	92¼	92	92
7 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	67¾	67¾	67¾
6 StLPub Svc 5s '59	70	69¾	70
7 St LSF 4½s '78	12⅞	12¾	12¾
3 StLSF 4½s 'W8 ct st	12⅛	12¼	12¼
4 St LSF 4s '50 A	11½	11½	11½
6 StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	8	8	8
7 Seab AL cn 6s '45	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
2 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 Sea AL 4s '50 ct	10½	10½	10½
5 Shell Un 2½s '54	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	45	45	45
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
7 Skelly Oil 3s '50	101⅞	101½	101⅞
3 So Col Pow 6s 47	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
14 SouNatGas 4½s 51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
23 Sou Pac 4½s 68	48¼	47⅞	48¼
37 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47⅞	47½	47¾
39 So Pac 4½s 69	48¼	47½	47⅞
11 SoPac 4s 49	46	46	46
22 SoPac 3¾s 46	62¼	61½	61½
46 SoPas 4½s Ore 77	51	50½	50⅝
4 SoPac S F Ter 4s 50	84⅛	84	84
14 South Ry 6½s 56	82½	82⅛	82⅛
15 South Ry gen 6s 56	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¼	92¼	92¼
11 South Ry gen 4s 56	60	59¾	60
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	105½	105½	105½
11 Spokane Int 5s 55	31	30⅞	31
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104	103⅞	104
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Tex Corp 3s 59	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	73⅛	73	73
1 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	96	96	96
15 UnPac 1st 4s 47	111	111	111
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	103½	103½	103½
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	97	97	97
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
1 U S Steel 2.25s 51	101½	101½	101½
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
2 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	12½	12½	12½
2 Wabash 1st 5s 39	56	56	56
10 Wabash 5s 80 D	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
4 WabashOma 3½s41	9½	9½	9½
1 Wabash 5½s '78C	11	11	11
3 Walker H 4¼s 45	103½	103½	103½
5 Walwrth 4s 55	82	82	82
20 Warner Bros 6s 48	95	95	95
1 WestShore 4s 2361	51½	51½	51½
1 Westn Md 5½s '77A	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Westn Md 4s 52	91½	91½	91½
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	106	106	106
1 Westn Pac 1st 4s	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Westn Un 5s 51	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
2 Western Un 4½s 50	76	76	76
11 Wilson&Co 4s 55	105⅜	105½	105½
14 Young S&T 3¼s 60	97	96¾	96¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45 C	7¼	7¼	7¼
8 Australia 5s '55	57½	57½	57½
11 Brazil 8s '41	19¼	19¼	19¼
10 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16	16	16
5 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16	16	16
2 Bue Ai 4½s '77	46	46	46
1 Bulgaria 7½s '68	7½	7½	7½
19 Canada 5s '52	100½	100⅛	100⅛
7 Canada 4s '60	93⅜	93¼	93¼
2 Canada 3s '68	82½	82½	82½
13 Canada 2½s '45	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
1 Canada 2¼s '44	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Carlsbad 8s '54	9	9	9
1 Chile MtgBk6½s '61asd	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	10½	10½	10½
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	10½	10½	10½
17 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	34½	34¼	34¼
1 Colombia 6s 61 Oct	34½	34¼	34¼
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s 47	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Copen 5s 52 wd	26	26	26
6 Denmark 6s 42	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Den 6s 42wd	54½	54½	54½
1 Den 5½s 55 wd	48½	48½	48½
2 French 7½s 41	92	92	92
14 Ger Gov 5½s 65	10⅞	10½	10½
2 GerGov 5½s 65 unst	7½	7½	7½
3 Ger Gov't 7s 49	12¼	12¾	12½
3 Japan2636½s 54	60	60	60
1 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	69½	69½	69½
1 Norway 6s 44 wd	55	55	55
7 Norway 4s 63	31½	31½	31½
2 Peru 7s 59	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10 Queensld 7s 41	95	95	95
1 Queensld 6s 47	65	65	65
1 Sydney 5½s '55	62½	62½	62½
2 Tokyo City 5½s '61	42	42	42
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	42	42	42
2 Urug ai 3¾s4s4¼s8'79	42¼	42¼	42¼

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today, 2,375,000; previous day, 2,558,225; week ago, 5,260,500; year ago, 4,907,750; two years ago, 4,492,900, pan 1 to date, 707,989,625; year ago, 531,118,800; two years ago, 567,608,925.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.15	2.36
Amerex Hold	12.50	14.00
Am Business Shrs	2.58	2.83
Axe-Houghton Fd	9.53	10.25
Boston Fund	12.56	13.51
British Type Inv	.07	.17
Broad St Inv	19.20	20.76
Bullock Fund	10.88	11.93
Can Inv Fund	2.30	2.50
Century Shrs Tr	23.56	25.33
Chain St Inv	15.10	16.07
Dividend Shrs	.96	1.06
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	16.77	17.77
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.93	10.55
Equity Corp $3 pf	12.75	13.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.36	15.45
Fund Investors Inc	13.84	15.17
Gen Capital	24.23	26.05
Gen Investors Tr	4.20	4.58
Incorp Investors Tr	12.78	13.74
Inst Sec: Bank Group	.86	.96
Inst Sec: Insurance	1.11	1.22
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd*	30.00	30.00
Loomis Sayles Mut*	72.30	72.30
Maryland Fund	2.95	3.85
Mass Invest Tr	16.44	17.68
Mutual Invest	7.91	8.64
Nation Wide Voting	.95	1.08
New England Fund	9.81	10.58
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.00	17.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30	.35
Putnam Fund	11.53	12.33
Quarterly Income Shrs	4.90	5.80
Railway & Light Sec	4.50	6.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.00	
Repub Invest Fund	2.76	3.

Praise and Money for London As N. Y. Plans for Anzac Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—With the assuring message, "the bigger the raid, the bigger the relief," the British War Relief Society has cabled $100,000 to Britain as immediate answer to the recent all-out bombing raid on London, it was disclosed here today.

Meanwhile, as Australians and New Zealanders in New York prepared to celebrate Anzac Day April 25, with a "corroboree" and buffet supper at the Savoy Plaza Hotel, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, in a message to the Anzac War Relief Fund paid tribute to "the courageous fight which is being waged by the people of the British Empire."

Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, will be guest of honor at the dinner celebrating the landing of Australian and New Zealand troops in Gallipoli April 25, 1915.

"The people of the State of New York hold the Governments and people of Australia and New Zealand in highest regard," Governor Lehman declared. "The great majority of our people realize that if the British Empire was to be destroyed, the liberties which we enjoy in America would be in the greatest jeopardy."

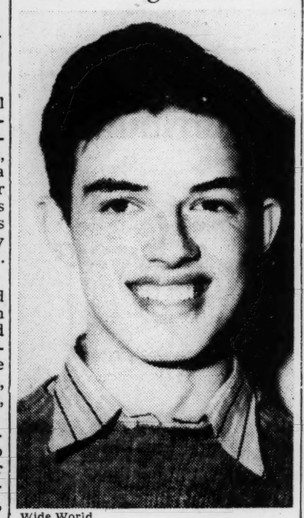
Other over-the-week end activities on the war relief front saw the altar of St. Thomas Episcopal Church here heaped high yesterday with gifts of every description, including rolls of bills, donated by the congregation at a special service for Bundles for Britain, 745 Fifth Avenue. Prayers for the safe arrival of the gifts and for the triumph of democracy were said by the Rev. Roelif H. Brooks, Rector.

Bundles for Britain announced that a total of $1,300,510 had been sent to Britain in contributed and purchased articles and money during the first four months of the fiscal year beginning December, 1940. More than half, or $692,379, went forward during March.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters presented a scroll to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, for transmission to the London Fire Service, in recognition of its heroism in fighting fires under enemy bombing.

The Travelers Aid Society of New York met 546 British children at steamship piers on behalf of relatives and sponsors during 1940, according to the Society's thirty-third annual report. The children's sponsors were from all the States of the Union and several Provinces of Canada. These refugees were among the 55,925 persons helped by the Society durng the year.

Winning Orator



Wide World

Frank Church, Jr.

This high school junior of Boise, Idaho, won first prize in the American Legion's national Americanism oratorical contest in Charleston, S. C. Young Church is the son of a sporting goods dealer. He spoke on "Our American Way of Life." He was awarded a $4,000 scholarship to any college of his choice.

Wickard Looks to U. S. Food As 'Weapon' to Defeat Hitler

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 21 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude A. Wickard declared April 19 that American food may decide the outcome of the war, and suggested that Adolf Hitler's Balkan victories, by destroying one of his food sources of food, might hasten his defeat.

"There is a distinct debit side to Hitler's Balkan victories," the Secretary said. "The Nazis are dependent upon the Balkans for wheat, fats and other foods. It is planting time now, but millions of farmers are in the armies.

"Germany's situation so far as fats are concerned is critical now. For a long time now, the German people have been rationed. They have been under a strain for a long time. The British blockade is not spectacular but it works night and day. Hitler is in a cage. If he is kept there, his Balkan victories will only hasten his eventual collapse, a collapse that will be largely due to the lack of food."

Mr. Wickard said that both Great Britain and Germany need food, but that the latter's needs appeared more critical, considering the blockade and American plans to supply those nations resisting the Axis powers.

The Agriculture Secretary spoke over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Secretary Wickard said it would be necessary for this country to increase production of some foods—particularly pork, dairy and poultry products and vegetables—in order to supply its own people abundantly as well as the Allied Powers.

To bring about greater production, the Government, he explained, has placed "supports" under prices of hogs, dairy products, chickens and eggs, in order to assure producers "fair" returns.

"Consumers should keep this fact in mind—the best insurance against high food prices is fair prices to farmers," he continued. "With our ability to produce, there isn't the slightest need for rationing and there isn't likely to be. American consumers should be able to buy all they want when they want it."

Mr. Wickard said farmers did not want prices that were "too high."

U. S. Air Supremacy Seen

CALDWELL, N. J., April 21 (AP)—Robert A. Lovett, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of War for Air, predicted that "three or four months from now will see American equipment in the air which has no equal."

"The fire power of this air power will be more than adequate," he said in an interview.

Mr. Lovett came here to attend the dedication by the Propeller Division of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation of the largest airplane propeller plant in the country. Sprawling over 380,000 square feet the plant was completed 96 days after ground was broken. Propellers have been in production here since last Oct. 15.

Commenting on the Nation's mounting strength in the skies, Mr. Lovett disclosed that 23 designs for pursuit planes had been approved for contract purposes by the War Department beyond the latest one now in production.

Robert L. Earle, General Manager of the Corporation's Propeller Division, said the new plant was one of five being built by the company for propeller production.

The five plants now produce parts for about 600 propellers a month, Mr. Earle said. These will be raised to 1,000 a month by the end of the year. Both Mr. Earle and Mr. Lovett estimated that peak production in the five plants would be reached in mid-1942. They declined to disclose what the peak would be.

Until recently, Mr. Lovett commented, propeller production had been one of the bottlenecks in the Nation's growth in air strength.

Refugee Transfer

VICHY, France, April 21 (AP)—The newspaper Le Journal reported today that an agreement with German authorities would permit 50,000 French refugees in Unoccupied France to return home to German-occupied territory. It said that the first trainloads were expected to cross the demarcation line May 15.

Senator Calls Upon Nation

Continued from Page 1

Greece; aid to Finland continues; help to China is being intensified; operations in Unoccupied France have been resumed, mainly in the way of milk for children in a program conducted in agreement with the American, British, and Vichy Governments. Mr. Davis also reported that additional aid has gone to Spain and that efforts are being made to assist Yugoslavia and its refugees.

As an illustration of the distorted transportation which the war forces upon humanitarian efforts to relieve the victims of war, Mr. Davis related how Red Cross shipments destined for Greece have to go clear around the Cape of Good Hope, taking 75 to 80 days for the trip. He told how Finnish vessels brave the storms of the Arctic route to deposit supplies at the little port of Petsamo and how other Red Cross materials are being laboriously hauled over the tortuous Burma Road.

Anxious as the Red Cross is to aid all of the stricken nations which have been swept into the war, the Chairman stated that Nazi military controls within the occupied countries make effective work in them, on any considerable scale, impracticable. Thus, operations in Poland came to an end when Italy's entrance into the war made further movement of supplies through Genoa to Cracow impossible. Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Occupied France are receiving little aid for the same reason.

Magnificent Support

The needs which the Red Cross is called upon to meet are vast but America's support of the Red Cross has been magnificent, Mr. Davis told an earnest but gratified convention.

"The confidence of Americans in their Red Cross has evoked a full and dramatic response," he said.

"A year and a half ago the Red Cross asked for 1,000,000 new members. Four hundred thousand in excess of that answered the call to join.

"Six months later, as the fury of war spread throughout the world, the Red Cross asked for $20,000,000. $22,000,000 were given.

"In last year's roll call our aim and hope was for a total of 8,000,000. The total enrolled will reach 8,700,000 members, plus an even greater number of junior members.

"Thus again has the social conscience of the American people been made effectively manifest through their Red Cross."

Blame for Hardships

While eager and prepared to relieve suffering on any side of the war, Mr. Davis spoke out frankly as to where the responsibility for this suffering must be placed.

"Organized brute force has inflicted hardships almost beyond human endurance upon millions of peoples whose only sin was a strong desire to live and let live," he declared.

"Almost three years ago the Red Cross at an international conference appealed in the name of humanity to all nations to agree to so restrict air attacks as to safeguard the lives of helpless noncombatants. That appeal has been ignored. Not only has it been ignored, but never has the sanctity of human life been violated on such a vast and barbaric scale. Wholesale slaughter of civilians has become the new order in Europe and Asia."

President Roosevelt, in a letter addressed to Mr. Davis, described the foreign war-relief work of the Red Cross as bringing "a measure of hope to a distressed world" and that in sending neighborly assistance to innocent victims of the war, it has "again given tangible expression to the traditional generosity of the American people."

The President made a special appeal for the Red Cross to accelerate its work at home.

Place in Defense

"Tell them," he wrote, "that I urge every chapter and every Red Cross worker to prepare right now to carry out all Red Cross charter obligations, not only to the letter but in the full spirit of the cause. Tell them that we must remember constantly that the Red Cross has a special place in our defense program.

It was Senator Burton's address, pitched on a high spiritual plane, which followed Mr. Davis's report to the delegates. Repeatedly the junior Ohio Senator bespoke the need for religious reconsecration and the buttressing of armed defense upon the rock of spiritual defense.

"We can feel reasonably sure in terms of centuries that the American continent will be here, but what of the people?" he asked. "That is the question. America, in fact, is not so much a place as it is a people. We do not sing of the rocks and rills and templed hills of America because they are so different in appearance from other rocks and rills and templed hills. We sing of them because of what the people did among them.

"These rocks and rills and templed hills probably will be here 1,000 years from now no matter what we do, but 'America' will not be 'America' if the people here have lost the spirit of freedom, idealism, brotherhood faith in man, and appreciation of the fatherhood of God that, year by year, has been making America the 'America' of which we sing.

Cites Responsibility

"It is our responsibility to keep, plan for, and develop on this American continent, the spirit of human brotherhood. This is the common problem of hundreds of millions of people, men, women, and children, of all ages, all races, all creeds, all nationalities, from all kinds of industries and activities, all degrees of education and skill, all degress of wealth and poverty and all degress of character.

"In terms of centuries, we are dealing with the same world, wind, weather, and people, but we are no longer primarily concerned with precise forms of any kind, with governmental boundaries, or even with immediate sources of supply of food, shelter, or clothing.

"We are concerned with fundamentals. We are concerned, first of all, with preserving the freedom of the soul and the spirit which we have struggled for centuries to win. We are concerned with the health and happiness, and with the physical, mental, and moral strength of all generations of human beings because each must spring from the other."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack: Masonic Temple, 116 Main Street, 8:15 p. m., April 29.

Ontario

Toronto (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 245 Beech Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 1.

England

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge: Guildhall, 7:30 p. m., May 12.

Lancashire

Manchester (Third Church): Co-operative Hall, Downing Street, 7:30 p. m., May 16.

Rochdale (Third Church): Church Edifice, Smith Street, 7:30 p. m., May 13.

Nottinghamshire

Mansfield: Lecture Hall, Museum and Art Gallery, Leeming Street, 7 p. m., May 13.

Yorkshire

Halifax (Second Church): Church Edifice, Akeds Road, 7:30 p. m., May 8.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (Third Church): St. Andrew's Hall, 8 p. m., May 16.

Midlothian

Edinburgh (Second Church): The Plaza, Morningside Road, 8 p. m., May 15.

Wales

Glamorganshire

Swansea: Church Edifice, Mirador Crescent, Uplands, 7:30 p. m., May 15.

United States

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, South Grant Street and East Bayaud Avenue, 8 p. m., May 2.

District of Columbia

Washington (joint lecture): Constitution Hall, 3:30 p. m., April 27.

Florida

Miami (Second Church): Bayfront Park, 8 p. m., April 29.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., April 28.

Idaho

Moscow: Grange Hall, 8 p. m., May 2.

Illinois

Centralia: Centralia Township High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29.

Des Plaines: Church Edifice, 1275 Marion Street, 8 p. m., April 29.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 319 East Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., May 1.

Brazil: High School Auditorium, North Forest Avenue, 3 p. m., April 27.

Columbus: East Columbus School Building, 8:15 p. m., April 28.

Frankfort: Central Auditorium, East Walnut Street, 8 p. m., May 2.

Hammond: Hammond High School, 8 p. m., May 2.

Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., April 28.

Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, Earlham College, 8 p. m., May 1.

Seymour: Church Edifice, 321 North Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., April 27.

Kansas

Overland Park: Overland Park Grade School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 27.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Masonic Temple, 327 South Fourth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 27.

Coldwater: Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 27.

Dearborn: Fordson High School Auditorium, Ford Road, near Schaffer Road, 8 p. m., May 2.

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., May 2.

Royal Oak: Royal Oak Senior High School, North Washington Avenue at Willis, 3 p. m., April 27.

Three Rivers: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 1.

Minnesota

Mankato: Lincoln School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 1.

Rochester: New Central School Auditorium, Fifth Avenue and First Street, S. W., 8 p. m., May 2.

St. Cloud: Technical High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 3.

St. Paul (auspices Fourth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Summit Avenue and Grotto Street, 8 p. m., April 29.

Missouri

Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 4701 Wyandotte, 12 m., April 28.

Mt. Washington: Mt. Washington Masonic Temple, Independence and Arlington Avenues, 3:30 p. m. April 27.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., April 29.

Sedalia: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 28.

University City: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 1.

Montana

Anaconda: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 27.

Lewiston: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29.

Nebraska

Alliance: Church Edifice, Tenth and Box Butte Avenue, 8 p. m., May 1.

Omaha (First Church): Church Auditorium, St. Mary's Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 28.

Scottsbluff: Oto Theater Building, 8 p. m., April 29. Radiocast Station KGKY, 1500 kilocycles.

New Jersey

Freehold: Freehold High School Auditorium, Broadway, 3:30 p. m., April 27.

Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 28.

Plainfield: Auditorium, Hubbard School, 661 West Eighth Street, 3:30 p. m., April 27.

Teaneck (auspices First Church, Englewood): Teaneck High School, Queen Anee Road, near Route Four, 8:15 p. m., April 29.

Trenton: Junior High School Number Three, West State and Parkside Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 27.

Woodbury: Rialto Theater, Broad Street, 8 p. m., April 27.

New York

Albany: Trinity Methodist Church, Lark and Lancaster Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 27.

Buffalo (Fourth Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 28.

Ithaca: State Street Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m., April 29.

Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, Union Avenue, 8:30 p. m., April 28.

Olean: High School Auditorium, West Sullivan and Second Streets, 8 p. m., April 29.

Patchogue: Patchogue High School Auditorium, South Ocean Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 1.

Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School Auditorium, Colonial and Corlies Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 28.

Port Jervis: Library Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 28.

Poughkeepsie (Second Church): The First Baptist Church, 260 Mill Street, near New Market Street, 3:30 p. m., April 27.

Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 2.

North Dakota

Minot: District Court room, Ward County Court House, 8 p. m., April 28.

Williston: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 27.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Church Edifice, Fir Hill and Buchtel Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 29.

Fostoria: Lowell School Auditorium, Elm Street, 8:15 p. m., April 28.

Oregon

Astoria: Methodist Church, Eleventh and Franklin Streets, 3 p. m., April 27.

Portland (Second Church): City Auditorium, Southwest Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., May 2.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Allentown High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 27.

Glenside: Keswick Theater, Wharton Avenue, 2 p. m., April 27.

Greensburg: High School Auditorium, North Main Street, 8 p. m., May 1.

Lancaster: Hensel Hall, Franklin and Marshall College Campus, 8:15 p. m., April 29.

Media (auspices First Church, Swarthmore): Media Theater, 5:15 p. m., April 27.

Oil City: Belles Lettres Club, 405 West First Street, 8 p. m., May 2.

Reading: Church Edifice, Center Avenue and Greenwich Street, 8:15 p. m., April 28.

Williamsport: Hotel Lycoming, Fourth and William Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 29.

Washington

Anacortes: Church Edifice, Eighth Street and K Avenue, 8 p. m., May 1.

Bellingham: Church Edifice, Maple and Forest Streets, 8 p. m., April 28.

Everett: Masonic Temple, Wetmore and Everett Avenue, 8 p. m., April 29.

Kirkland: Kirkland High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29.

Mercer Island: East Seattle School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., April 27.

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and East Denny Way, 8 p. m., April 29.

Seattle (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seventeenth Northeast and East Fiftieth Street, 8 p. m., May 1.

Seattle (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, One Hundred and Fourth and Dayton Avenue, 3 p. m., April 27.

Seattle (joint lecture): Seattle Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 2.

Tacoma (Third Church): J. P. Stewart Junior High Auditorium, 5010 Pacific Avenue, 8 p. m., April 28.

Wisconsin

Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 8:15 p. m., May 2.

Fond du Lac: Garrick Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 28.

Racine: Church Edifice, College Avenue and Ninth Street, 8 p. m., April 29.

Sheboygan: South Side Junior High School, 1019 Union Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 1.

Superior: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 2.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, May 4, 18; June 1, 15.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., May 4, June 1.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., May 4, June 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on May 25, June 29.

New York

New York—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 4, 18.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on May 4, 18; June 1, 15; July 6, 20.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on June 1.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc, on May 4, June 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, May 4, 18; June 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on May 4, 18; June 1, 15.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on May 4, June 1.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1310kc, on April 27.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on May 4, 18, June 1, 15.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; May 4, 18; June 1, 15.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on May 18; June 15.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FURS

GENUINE EASTERN MINK COAT (taken in trade), perfect condition, guaranteed for 5 years; originally $1,500, now $325 for quick sale; 10 months to pay. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Illustrated catalogue of new furs free on request.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

ON SALE—Collection Antiques, Glass, Porcelain Objets d'Art; gathered in 25 countries. Opening Tuesday, April 22nd, Studio, 24 St. Botolph Street, Boston.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Four outside rooms; cross ventilation; modern kitchen; block two subways, church. SMITH, 229 St. John's Pl.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Unusual opportunity share 3-room apartment, private porch, in private home. Tel. Bronxville 3568.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young woman will share her apt.; walking distance two churches; N. W. section. Hobart 6100—Apt. 304.

BEAUTY SERVICE

NASHUA, N. H. Tel. 1591-W Mrs. Gladys Park, Representative for AVON COSMETICS

CLEANING AND DYEING

SPRING CLEANING? Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned YVETTE BLEECHER 30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young teacher to assist at small private school for the unusual child. Glenna Stearns, Hope Acres, Groton, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Office space in suite, 12th floor, 156"x11'6"; facing Rockefeller Center; quiet; suitable for business or professional. Phone BRyant 9-9032, 48 West 48th Street.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Examinations for candidates for temporary teaching positions in the City of Boston will be held on May 14, 15, and 16, at 1:30 P. M. at The Teachers College.
Examinations for admission to the course leading to the degree of Master in Education in the Graduate Department of The Teachers College will be held on Friday, May 16, at The Teachers College at 9 a. m.
Examinations for admission to the four and six-year courses of the Latin Schools will be held on Tuesday, June 3, and on Wednesday, September 10, at 9 a. m.; for Boys at the Public Latin School; for Girls at the Girls' Latin School.
Examinations for admission to the Boston High Schools will be held on Tuesday, June 3, and on Wednesday, September 10, at 9 a. m., at 15 Beacon Street, Boston.
Address all questions in regard to these examinations to Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—S. Central Connecticut—Home, 100 acres; route 10; beautiful for development into country estate or recreation camp; with privacy; golf, lake, woods, bridle path. Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single room for lady in private family; near transportation; unlimited phone. 1709 37th St., N. W., Emerson 3525.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, VA., 1927 Arl. Ridge Rd., Ja. 1994-J—For middle aged lady in apt. with another lady; kitchen priv., overlooks river and city, 7 min. to Washington by Bus.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries C. F HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SUMMER BOARD

THE MANOR and Lake Shore Bungalows
Study—Rest—Recreation
On the Shore of Long Lake
The Manor Naples, Maine

TRUCKING

K. G. MOORE, Truckman 480 Elm St., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 300 "Let Moore move you, more satisfied"

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

health **STORM'S** shoes
For Men, Women and Children
NINTH AND KING STREETS . . . ON THE CORNER

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts. Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

The FABRIC SHOP
Always the Newest in
Silks • Woolens • Cottons
Six East Seventh Street Phone 3-8462

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued.)

John A. Carlson
Men's Furnishings
923 Market Street

Evelyn S. Zebley
3 EAST NINTH STREET
DRESSES
Skirts—Sweaters—Blouses
Underwear—Hosiery
Costume Jewelry

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

GEORGE CARSON BOYD
Flowers
216 West Tenth Street
PHONE 3-4389

AVENUE MEN'S SHOP
414 DELAWARE AVENUE
Exclusive Haberdashery
Custom Made Clothes
STETSON and NUNN-BUSH SHOES
OPEN EVENINGS

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Telephone Emerson 7569 Estimates Given
James E. Carpenter
Guaranteed Furniture Refinishing and Repair Service
Work Done in Your Home by a Grand Rapids Trained Craftsman. Save ⅓ to ½ on Repairs in the Home.
5116 Kingle Street, N. W.
13 Years' Experience
Damaged Finishes Restored and Polished

Approved
MARINELLO SHOP
Miss Daisy Russell, Prop.
Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Work Done by Graduates
1843 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

For reliable dry cleaning and laundry call
JAMES J. DOWNEY
Authorized Agent for
VOGUE CLEANERS
5501 Georgia Ave. N. W.
Tel. Georgia 9635
Small charge for delivery

Maine

AUBURN

Plumbing and Heating
JENNEY GASOLINE
Gatchell's Service Station
192 Turner Street, Phone 2852M

Clean, Sweet and White!

It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower
SEEDS
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

Ford
Mercury
Lincoln Zephyr
AUBURN MOTOR SALES, Inc.
Knight Street Tel. 2604

AUGUSTA

J. S. WADLEIGH
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
American Fuel and Range Oils
MEMBER AHG CREDIT ASSOCIATION
294 State St., AUGUSTA, MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

QUEEN CITY DYE HOUSE
Successor to N. L. Fellows Co.
Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing of All Kinds Quality Work
18 Clinton Street Dial 5167

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued.)

Rines Co.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie
43 MAIN STREET

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LEWISTON

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
Your Choice of 25 Delicious Lunches, 25c up
Modern Soda Fountain
Ice Cream Soda, any flavor, 10c
177 Main Street, Lewiston, Me.

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

When May We Call for Your Furs
A phone call will bring our driver to your door—and insure the storage of one of your most prized possessions in our modern cold air vault.
Store Now— Pay Next Fall—
2-4681
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun

NEW BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
of all descriptions
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
521 Congress St. Portland, Maine

GEO. S. OWEN CO.
Quality Cleaners
219 Anderson Street
Phone 2-1422. Call and Deliver

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941 ANTHRACITE BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Store
TWEED SUITS $25
TWEED COATS $19.50

J. F. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
Pamilla Nontarnish Chests and Rolls for Silverware
Write or call for folder
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord N. H.

Lovely Lace
DINNER CLOTHS
A charming background for a successful table setting!
HARRY G. EMMONS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

VISIT US AT OUR NEW LOCATION
Endicott Furniture Co.
12 South Main Street
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

DOVER

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

WEBB'S *We deliver*
158 Washington St. Tel. 73
Meats, Groceries, Vegetables
Pastry
We carry Worcester Ivory Salt
KNOX GELATINE
IS PURE GELATINE—NO SUGAR

DAERIS AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
Blue Plate Served from 5 P. M. On
Fountain Service. Our Own Ice Cream. Made from the best cream obtainable.
Afternoon Tea Served
Delicious Food
MORRILL BUILDING TEL. 616

Your spring outfit is ready. Hat, top coat, suit, shoes and accessories. In the up to the minute style. Tel. 230
FARNHAM'S CLOTHIERS
432 Central Ave.

Mathes Bros. Co.
Insurance
5 Locust Street Tel. 511

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Point With Pride
to our Fine Selection of Spring and Summer Dresses.
Also the lovely Mother and Daughter Combinations.
THE MELBRY
1029 Elm Street

Fearon's
20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Specials for Weddings and Parties
405 E. Spruce St. Phone 3234

DRESSES
The Pick of the Fashion Centers—Twin Print Chiffons—Printed Sheers—Redingotes
Pariseau's
The Style Center of New Hampshire

Mrs. Sargent's Beauty Shop
PERMANENTS
Expert Care—Best Materials Used. Be ready for Summer!
450 LAKE AVENUE

For Values in New Hampshire
Summer Places, Farms, and Gentlemen's Estates
Communicate with
P. J. CAMPBELL
782 Summer Street
Tel. Manchester 1221

Porter's Milk and Cream
Delivered to Your Door
The Best Milk for All From Our Modern Dairy
PHONE 1637-J
South River Road, Bedford, N. H.

Manufacturers of All Kinds of Hair Goods
French Transformations
Hair Wigs
Mary's Beauty and Corset Shop
18 Hanover Street

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST TEL. 3520-W

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

FRIGID FUR STORAGE
Manchester's Only Complete Fur Storage
PHONE 850
McLane & Taylor
124 Willow Street

Send FLOWERS!
Phone 1261
Free Delivery
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

WEDDING GIFTS
GRADUATION GIFTS
ANNIVERSARY GIFTS
Choose Now From Your Dependable Jeweler
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
926 ELM STREET

For the Best by Test
Trade at
Your Manchester
NORFOLK PAINT & WALLPAPER STORE
1187 ELM STREET

Special Solvenized Treatment
Cleans Out Carbon
Restores Compression
Saves Gas
50c
Jenney Service Station
Brook and Elm Sts. Prop., Richard Halen

NASHUA

Start Refurnishing Your Home at This Store
Use Our Budget Plan
Poirier Furniture Co., Inc.
228 MAIN STREET TEL. 2340

Have you had your Radio Adjusted for the New Radiocasting Frequency?
You should have a professional Service Man. We can help you.
Nakos Electric Engineering Co.
11 Temple St., Tel. 2660-W

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Stylish Coats—Silk and Washable Dresses
At Reasonable Prices
HOSIERY—LINGERIE
Just Around the Corner From Main Street
81 W. Pearl St. Tel. 489-W

PORTSMOUTH

Certified Ice—Ice Refrigerators
American Anthracite Coal—Bituminous Coal—Bottled Gas—Stoves
Motorstokor and Burners
Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
TEL. PORTS. 86 and 87

Around the Corner from the Post Office
CLEANERS
EASTMAN'S
DYERS
Keep Clean With "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
295 STATE STREET Tel. 2943

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

"Say It With Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE
FLORIST
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 BROADWAY, TEL. 918
GREENHOUSES, TEL. 86

BOOKS OLD and NEW — PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

Get it here!
AEROTYPE
Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
125 Broadway Newport 2912

Pat's Service Stations
(Thomas Patykewich, Prop.)
27 Caleb Earl Street off Broadway and One Mile Corner
Gas, lubrication, battery service and car washing

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

VIRGINIA APPLIANCE & SERVICE CO.
Northern Virginia Headquarters for Electrical Appliances
Ironrite Ironers
917 King Street Alex. 0333
3119 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, OX. 2373

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

For dependable and courteous dry cleaning service call
SOUTHERN
Dry Cleaning Co.
ALEX. 0060 IVY 13000

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3554—2582 1900 KING STREET

GRAHAM & OGDEN, Inc.
Oldest firm of Realtors and Insurers in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

LYLES, Florist
Full Line of Plants and Flowers
Wired Everywhere
Free Delivery
905 King St. Tel. Al. 2430

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herbys INC.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

Your Home-Owned Store
Bibee's
Choice Meats
Fruits Vegetables

In Lynchburg—It's
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
for EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS and harmonizing accessories

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

NEW
Tailored Blouses
$2.98
NACHMAN'S
WASHINGTON AVE. AND 32ND ST.

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

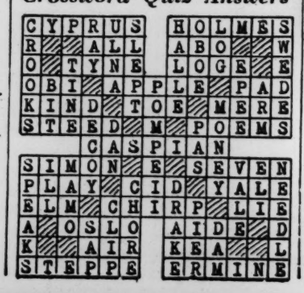
PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212 9-10 a m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Crossword Quiz Answers



VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

LOUIS ILIAD'S
RUG SERVICE
624 BOTETOURT ST. PHONE 23342
Oriental and Domestic Rugs Cleaned, Repaired and Stored.

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUEDE SHOES . . . cleaned and rebuffed so they will not rub off.
Peoples SHOE SERVICE
VIRGINIA'S LARGEST SHOE REPAIR FACTORY
PHONE 2-8896
520 E. Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

ROANOKE

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

A. R. MINTON, Inc.
Poultry and Eggs
Fresh and Cured Meats
QUICK SERVICE
24 East Campbell Ave. Phone 2-7205

Look to
Pugh's
For your Smartest Spring
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 817 1st Street, S. E.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with Milk
1325 EAST WASHINGTON STREET

STUDIO SWANN
Your portrait for
MOTHER'S DAY
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Paints—Oils—Varnishes
HIGH GRADE DB PAINT PRODUCTS
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PALACE Furniture Company INCORPORATED
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HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
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PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS • DRESSES
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HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

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OCCASIONAL FURNITURE
"BLUE DEL"
Interior Decorators
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CADILLAC—OLDSMOBILE and GOOD USED CARS
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A Man's Shop
REINER and CORE
Men's Wear—Tailoring
Morgantown, W. Va.

Cor. Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
ASHTON
Complete Service
Washing—Lubrication
Telephone 9133

Bring Out the Beauty of Your New Spring Outfit
with a Natural-Looking Permanent
CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon
TELEPHONE 9325

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have you tried the new
NYLON HOSE
Beautifully clear and sheer, long lasting stockings made from the new miracle fibre. 1.65 pr.
Robinson's
7-4411

OTTAWA

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F.W.ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

MacDONALD Tire Shop
DUNLOP
TIRES AND TUBES
NATIONAL BATTERIES
Vulcanizing • Road Service
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Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
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English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown, Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
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The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
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THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

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(OTTAWA) LIMITED
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NOW ADDED FINE FURNITURE
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

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788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 7-1133 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m to 1 p. m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

PHONE CITY — Ford — ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

MODERN FUR STORAGE
W. H. DE GUERRE
Remodelling and Repairing
LOmbard 0621

Charles W. McCreary
General Insurance
12 Wellington East
PHONES:
OFFICE EL. 3115 RESIDENCE KI. 1607

VALLEY VIEW DAIRY
T. Roberts & Sons, Ltd.
For the Best in Dairy Products
Toronto's Most Modern Dairy
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HA. 1153 3052

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake Pres
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST
Between Richmond and Temperance

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for year, or months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
C-2
MC-2
Coupon

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued.)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Kate J. Nicol
offers
A beautiful range of nice fitting
SLIPS
$1 1.49 1.79
$2 2.49 2.98
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA. 2928 32 Bloor W.
Open evenings except Monday and Wednesday

NEW LIFE FOR LAST YEAR'S GARMENTS
Last year's Spring Clothes will snap back to life again after "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED
Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

BEAUTY PARLOR
S. H. JONES
Special Oil Permanent Wave
$2.00, $3.50 or $5.00
2344 Bloor Street, at Windermere
Ju. 7223

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m to 5 p. m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
A. PICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
OXO BEEF CUBES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

MODERN COLD STORAGE
12 Months Insurance
Jay Wolfe INC.
FURRIERS
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens. Ask for Descriptive Booklet.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto Winnipeg

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensure prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER welcomes permanent or passing guests; modest charges and comforts. 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited, Anglo District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London W 14 Telephone Western 0181

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY 55 Parkington Road Acton London W 3

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 13/14 Camomile St. London E C 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines)

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty-Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H and C bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing LANgham 2679

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Furnished divan rooms; H and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house, board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI 2634.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy your Lunch or Tea at:
• THE MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TYPEWRITING

J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chas., 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN 3629. At your service as usual. All typewriting, duplicating

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday Saturday 9 a m to 12.45 p m
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1, Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab 1856

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N. W.
Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13, Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721, 6087

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham

"Elizabeth"
ALL KNITTING WOOLS
and Art Needlework, Lingerie, Hosiery and Overalls
266 High Road, Lee, S. E. 13
'Phone Lee Green 2623

LONDON S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S.E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
East Sheen

Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

W. GLOVER & SON, LTD.
Family Bakers and Confectioners
REFRESHMENT CONTRACTORS
Tel. PUTNEY 0705
Head Office—28 High St., Barnes, S. W. 13
Tel. PROSPECT 5104
Branches at EAST SHEEN and ROEHAMPTON

Ireland

BELFAST

James
19-27 Lombard Street, Belfast.
Specialises in TAILORING for Ladies and Men—also READY TO WEAR GARMENTS for Boys, Youths and Men

McILVEEN and ROGAN
Millinery, Mantles, Gowns and Sportswear
Distinctive Tailored Suits and Coats in "Country Life" and Marlbeck Tweeds. Smart Millinery for all occasions
45, Arthur Street Telephone 20151

DUBLIN

Switzers
Ladies' and Men's Footwear
Shoes of Dependable Quality at Exceptionally Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO LTD Grafton St Dublin

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Head Office—36, Grafton St. Dublin
BRANCHES:
48 Highfield Road, Rathgar
24 Sandymount Green
50 Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56 Dublin Street, Carlow
93 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112 O'Connell Street, Limerick

STEPHENS & BOURKE Ltd.
Court Shoe Makers
AGENTS FOR
Sir Herbert Barker, Cantilever and "Lotus" and "Delta" Shoes
26 Stephen's Green
14 College Green DUBLIN
216 Lr. Rathmines Road

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

Where the Clouds Go When the Sky Is Clear?

On a breezy, balmy day with little fleecy, lamb-like clouds gamboling in the blue, you may have seen a wisp of cloud vanish before your very eyes. Where, you may quite reasonably inquire, did the vanished cloud go?

A simple but correct answer would be that the cloud has gone into another state—not another geographic location, but a different condition or form.

A cloud is made up of myriads of tiny droplets of water. We see the cloud because these droplets catch

THE BASE OF ANY GIVEN CLOUD, OR CLOUD SYSTEM, HAS EVERYWHERE NEARLY THE SAME HEIGHT, BECAUSE OF THE STRATIFICATION OF THE WATER VAPOR IN THE ATMOSPHERE

and reflect light. Water, however, tends to evaporate under certain conditions of temperature and humidity. If it did not, our streets wouldn't dry after a shower, and it would be a waste of effort to hang out a washing on the line. When water evaporates, it vanishes, because it turns to **water vapor,** an odorless, colorless gas.

When the water in a cloud evaporates (on encountering a region of relatively warm dry air) it vanishes, because the visible drops change to invisible water vapor. A cloudless day is one in which the per cent of water vapor in the air is low and the conditions for the condensation of that water vapor into clouds are not present.

Persons living in or visiting mountainous regions may get to see a cloud in the process of being simultaneously formed and disintegrated. The moist winds, blowing over the mountain crest, are deflected upward and cooled by expansion, the water vapor they contain condensing to form a cloud. However, as the cloud thus formed drifts to lower levels on the leeward side of the mountain, it evaporates and vanishes, with the result that the cloud is stationary in position, being continuously formed on the upper edge while disappearing on the lower.

Perhaps the most famous example of this remarkable cloud type is the celebrated "Table Cloth" which drapes with snowy whiteness the crest of Table Mountain, near Cape Town, South Africa.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Daily Quotation

BE OF good cheer and your sky will clear.—DR. JOHN W. HOLLAND.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *will perfect that which concerneth me.*—Ps. 138:8.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

de Kauffmann, Henrik (hĕn′-rĭk dĕ kouf′-män) — Danish Minister to the United States.

Fink, Renthe (rĕn′-tĕ fingk) —German Minister to Denmark.

Forrestal, J. W. (fôr′-ĕs-t'l) —Acting Secretary of the U. S. Navy.

Fotitch, Constantine—Popular spelling for Konstantin Fotić — (kōn′-stän-tēn′ fō′-tĭch)—Yugoslav Minister to the United States.

Ilitch, Bogoljub — Popular spelling for Bogolyub Ilić—(bō′-gō-lyōōb ē′-lĭch)—Yugoslav Minister of War and Navy.

Kotzias, Kostas (kôs′-täs kôt-syäs′) — Governor of Athens.

Markovitch, Lazare—Popular spelling for Lazar Marković—(lä′-zär mär′-kō-vĭch) —Yugoslav Minister of Justice.

Nintchitch, Momtchilo — Popular spelling for Momčilo Ninčić — (môm′-chē-lō nĭn′-chĭch) — Yugoslav Foreign Minister.

Rossi, Gen. Francesco (fränchā′-skō rōs′-sē) — Assistant Chief of Staff of the Italian Army in Libya.

Simovitch, Gen. Dusan — Popular spelling for Dušan Simović — (dōō′-shän sē′-mō-vĭch)—Premier of Yugoslavia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Niš (nēsh)—Important rail junction city in the Vardar River Valley, Yugoslavia.

Skoplje (skôp′-lyĕ) — Strategic point controlling the Vardar River in southern Yugoslavia.

Struma (strōō′-mä)—River valley through southwestern Bulgaria and Greece.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre. ădd, ăccount, ärm, ask, sofá; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Yes, It's "Be Kind to Animals Week"

The Monitor Camera Club's Pet Show

Center: WHAT'S THIS ALL ABOUT? . . . by Tom Knapp, Westwood, Mass. Data: Speed Graphic, 1/200 second at f/11, one flashlight bulb was used. Upper Right Inset: HAPPY COMBINATION . . . by Mrs. Benjamin T. Broome, Knoxville, Tenn. Data: Rolleicord II, 1/50 second at f/16 on Panatomic X film. Lower Left Inset: GREETINGS . . . by Alma Zoe Clausen, Roundup, Mont. Data: Brownie 616, K-2 filter, Panatomic X film.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Daffodil Trail

Westwood, Ala.

Thirty years ago Mrs. A. E. Miles of this community of West Jefferson County started something which this Spring has blossomed officially into Westwood's first Daffodil Trail. It was three decades ago that Mrs. Miles began planting daffodils in her front yard. She planted them profusely until the whole yard was a labyrinth of lovely yellow blossoms. Then Mrs. Miles invited anyone who loved daffodils to come and get them—as many as they wanted whether bulbs or blooms.

Other people in the town started planting daffodils too and likewise shared them with the public. Then three years ago the Westwood Garden Club was formed and it took up the daffodil idea, planting daffodils on highways, in school yards and in fact in every nook and cranny of the community.

This year Westwood inaugurated its first Daffodil Trail and the guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Miles.

In Lighter Vein

Quiz Test

"What is a Bostonian?"

"An American, broadly speaking."

Wasted Effort

Mother: "Now, Johnny, run and wash your face and hands before our company comes."

Johnny: "But suppose they don't come!"

Couldn't Tell

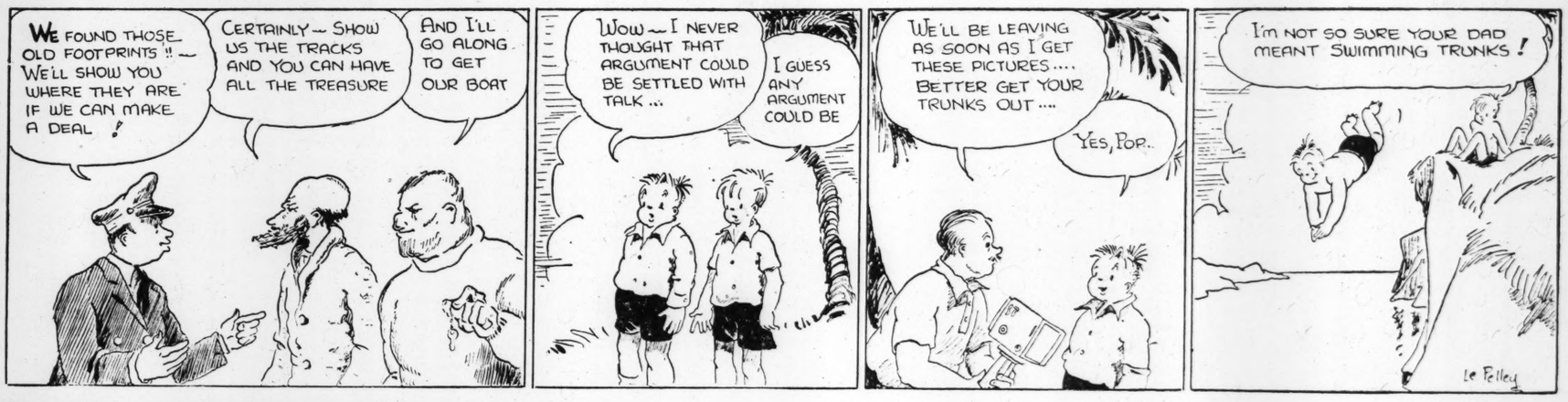
The young man was explaining his tardiness in keeping an appointment with his fair friend:

"I wouldn't have been late, only I was trying to decide whether to shave or not."

Sweet Young Thing (innocently): "And what did you decide?"

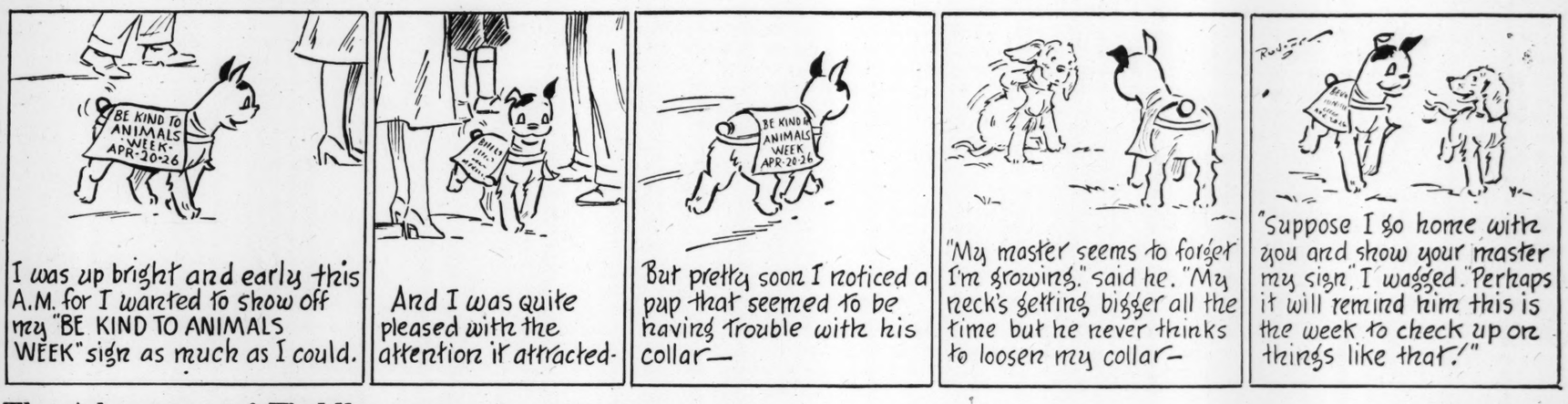
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Settled*

By LE PELLEY


WE FOUND THOSE OLD FOOTPRINTS !! — WE'LL SHOW YOU WHERE THEY ARE IF WE CAN MAKE A DEAL !
CERTAINLY — SHOW US THE TRACKS AND YOU CAN HAVE ALL THE TREASURE
AND I'LL GO ALONG TO GET OUR BOAT
WOW — I NEVER THOUGHT THAT ARGUMENT COULD BE SETTLED WITH TALK ...
I GUESS ANY ARGUMENT COULD BE
WE'LL BE LEAVING AS SOON AS I GET THESE PICTURES .... BETTER GET YOUR TRUNKS OUT ....
YES, POP..
I'M NOT SO SURE YOUR DAD MEANT SWIMMING TRUNKS !
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Getting Under Way*

By RODGERS


BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK APR·20·26
I was up bright and early this A.M. for I wanted to show off my "BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK" sign as much as I could.
And I was quite pleased with the attention it attracted-
BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK APR·20·26
But pretty soon I noticed a pup that seemed to be having trouble with his collar—
"My master seems to forget I'm growing," said he. "My neck's getting bigger all the time but he never thinks to loosen my collar—
"Suppose I go home with you and show your master my sign," I wagged. "Perhaps it will remind him this is the week to check up on things like that!"

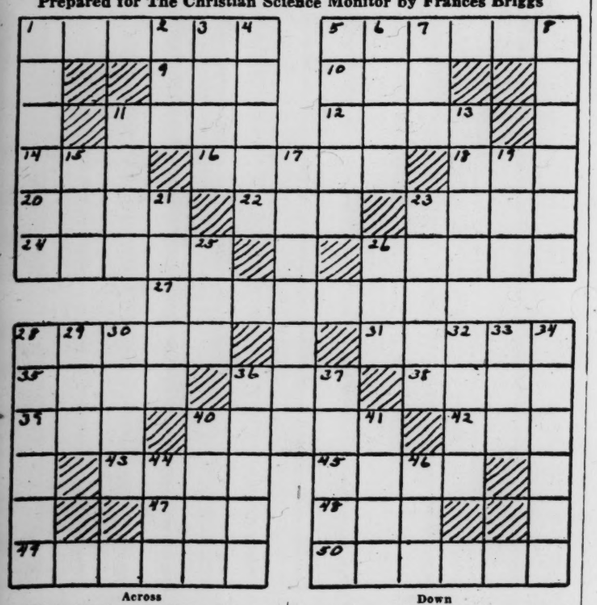
The Adventures of Waddles—*Maybe It's a Boiler Works*

By THE HAGERS

I STOPPED AT TOM PINTAIL'S FOR BREAD. "I'M QUITE DISTURBED." HE SHOOK HIS HEAD.
"QUEER THINGS ARE HAPPENING NEXT DOOR, SOMEONE HAS LEASED THAT EMPTY STORE."
WE HEARD LOUD RAPPINGS ON THE WALL, AND TOM'S CANNED SOUPS BEGAN TO FALL.
I QUACKED, WHILE RISING FROM THE FLOOR, "LET'S MAKE A SECRET CALL NEXT DOOR."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What island in Mediterranean is a British dependency?
5—What detective is chief character in many stories by Sir A. Conan Doyle?
9—Every one.
10—What was formerly capital of Finland?
11—What is a river of England?
12—What is a theater box or stall?
14—Japanese sash is what?
16—What fruit is associated with Eris in Greek mythology?
18—Writing tablet is what?
20—Benign.
22—What is a pedal digit?
23—Nothing more than.
24—Spirited horse is called what?
26—What are metrical compositions?
27—What is name of inland sea between Europe and Asia?
28—Who fished for whales in a water pail?
31—There were how many remarkable objects of ancient world?
35—A drama is what?
36—Who became the ideal Spanish hero?
38—Rudy Vallee attended what university?
39—What tree is planted for shade?
40—What is a short sharp note natural to some birds or insects?
42—To be situated.
43—What is capital of Norway?
45—What do you call a military or naval officer acting as assistant to a superior?
47—To ventilate.
48—What is a large parrot of New Zealand?
49—What is one of vast tracts in southeastern Europe and in Asia generally level and without forests?
50—What is a stoat in its winter dress?

Down

1—What operatic tenor was born at Trenton, N. J.?
2—What is a narrow beam of light?
3—What is a bone of the forearm?
4—Rip van Winkle did what for 20 years?
5—Where was Handel born?
6—Hautboy is what?
7—What do you call record of daily progress of a vessel?
8—Natives of Norrland are what?
11—What is a prong of a fork?
13—What is a weapon much used in fencing?
15—What is past tense of "bite"?
17—Bulwer-Lytton wrote novel of what ancient city?
19—Human upper limb is what?
21—What is a likeness of a fowl used by sportsmen to entice other fowl?
23—What is legal tender?
25—What was name of a Hebrew tribe?
26—Dance step.
28—Who composed ballad music, including "Sylvia" and "Road to Mandalay"?
29—Galesburg is in what State (abbr.)?
30—What is a recently extinct Hawaiian bird?
32—What is poetic name for a valley?
33—Who was a Biblical high priest?
34—What is a small instrument for sewing?
36—Small or odd job is called what?
37—What is a large stone used in game of "duck on the rock"?
40—To trim the hair of.
41—Projecting wharf is what?
44—What is liquid juice of plants?
46—What is a barrier to check the flow of a stream?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

$30 a Week vs. $30 a Month

A great many people in the United States are asking why one man earning $30 a week, or possibly two or three times that amount, can go on strike for higher pay while another receiving $30 a month must take what he gets whether he likes it or not.

The question is made the more pointed by the fact that the man receiving the lower wage—in the Army—has been drafted to defend the country with his life and that his prospects of survival in combat depend in part on the steadiness of supply of weapons made by the other man at a job he has freely chosen.

Unless the question is satisfactorily answered by some explanation of the apparent discrepancies or by loyalty of American defense workers to their jobs, it is very likely to be answered by some sort of drastic anti-strike legislation in Congress.

Actually there are some palliating points to be made, though they do not wholly answer the question. The $30 a month paid to a private in the Army after his first four months of training is only part of his compensation in comparison with the earnings of an industrial worker. He receives also his food, clothing, shelter, medical attention and other perquisites which constitute probably three-fourths of the budget of a factory wage-earner. A man of skill and ambition also has opportunity in the military service to add to his base pay by qualifying for one of various kinds of specialists' ratings, or by rising to a non-commissioned or commissioned officership.

Nevertheless, when wage rates in particular localities or crafts are boomed by munitions production or cantonment construction to the point where men of uncertain skill are drawing down not merely $30 a week—which is a little better than the average weekly earning in manufacturing industries at the end of 1940—but sometimes $60, or $80, or $100 a week, and still perhaps engage in agitation for higher pay, draftees and their relatives have reason to feel that a serious injustice is being condoned.

One further consideration is to be taken into account. The man who wears a uniform works for Uncle Sam; the man in overalls is helping to earn a profit for a private employer. That profit should be genuinely controlled in the letting of defense contracts or by heavy taxation of excess profits, or both. Otherwise the logic may be urged that if men are drafted or compelled to work in defense industries at fixed wage rates the Government should temporarily take over the plants.

There is good reason to believe, though, that a majority of seasoned labor leaders prefer to deal with private management in free industry. Both labor and industry can help preserve their freedom by remembering the rate of pay of the man who shoulders a rifle and keeping their demands in some reasonable proportion. Notwithstanding all qualifications, there tends to be a grave disparity between the compensation of those who drive hard bargains and those who serve unquestioningly. Patriotism in office and factory must even the balance.

Poetic Argument

Britain's so-called "highbrow" poets have been cast into a notable condition of excitement by the statement recently made in the public press that since they began writing poetry about ten or fifteen years ago the popularity of poetry has considerably declined. Their counter-attack lacks nothing in vigor or enthusiasm, though on the score of co-ordination it is not perhaps quite as good as it might be.

Geoffrey Faber roundly declares that the sale of poetry, far from falling off, has increased, is increasing, and implies that it will continue to increase. He instances the success of Michael Roberts's "Faber Book of Modern Verse," now in its fifth impression.

Mr. Roberts himself, however, says that 10,000 copies of this work have been sold, whereas about 13,000 copies were bought of the "Georgian Poetry" books before the last war. But he maintains poetry has done no worse relatively than other serious literature.

Sir Kenneth Clark, on the other hand, seems to accept the statement about poetry's unpopularity, but is undisturbed by it. The general public, he contends, can never be the final judge of works of art.

Modern poets can therefore go on writing with untroubled hearts. For whatever the facts and figures are, it seems that they have an adequate variety of defenses.

Imagine Mr. Churchill—!

Imagine Mr. Churchill, authority on matters historical, master of strategy, student of sea-power—imagine Mr. Churchill saying this of the United States' part in the World War:

> Legally we owe this debt to the United States, but logically we don't, because America should have minded her own business and stayed out of the World War. If she had done so, the Allies would have made peace with Germany in the spring of 1917, thus saving over a million British, French, American, and other lives and preventing the subsequent rise of Fascism and Naziism.

Imagine Mr. Churchill, one of the earliest Britons to recognize the character of the Nazi threat against the British Commonwealth of Nations and that larger commonwealth of freedom-loving nations of which the United States is a foremost member—imagine Mr. Churchill saying that!

Imagine Mr. Churchill, in a position to know all his life long how British and American naval strategy complement each other, in a position too to know that through their submarine warfare on American shipping the Germans made the World War America's business, in a position to know what sort of peace can be made with an undefeated Government whose policy is expansionism by violence at the expense of other nations—imagine Mr. Churchill saying such a thing!

Yes, it is difficult. But somebody managed to imagine it and to circulate it in otherwise well-informed circles. Evidently Mr. Churchill could not imagine himself saying it, for the British Embassy in Washington has declared:

> As a number of persons and some newspapers have apparently been deceived by an utter untruth put forward for the sole purpose of destroying good relations between the United States and Britain, the British Embassy wishes to state on the Prime Minister's authority that it is totally untrue that he ever made any such statement to the above or similar effect.

Americans have learned that any war that threatens British sea power threatens the interests that Americans have been able to defend through tacit co-operation with that sea power. They will find it easier to believe that Mr. Churchill knows to what extent the World War, and this war, *is* their business.

Why Not Dig Coal?

With what might be called four-fifths of the strike settled, it is an all but absurd situation that keeps the bituminous coal mines of the eastern United States closed while the steel industry runs close to a fuel shortage in its vital work of armament production.

Early in March, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, proposed an agreement by which work would proceed while a new contract was being arranged. The mine operators were unwilling to accept responsibility for wages which might thus be awarded retroactively to April 1, and to that extent the work stoppage since that date may be laid at their door.

But the northern group of operators in the Appalachian region, controlling 80 per cent of the mines and potentially employing 335,000 of the more than 400,000 miners now idle, have assented to the union demand for $7 a day instead of $6. The hitch is in the southern Appalachian fields where the $7 rate would mean an increase of $1.40 a day and wipe out a differential long existing between the two areas.

The refusal of Mr. Lewis to let his union members go back to work in the mines that have met their terms is strange in view of his earlier offer. The northern work stoppage takes on the aspect of a sympathetic strike to bring the southern owners into line.

The jump from $5.60 to $7 is a large one for them to make all at once, but there is one point on which it ought to be possible to agree while that difference is being adjusted.

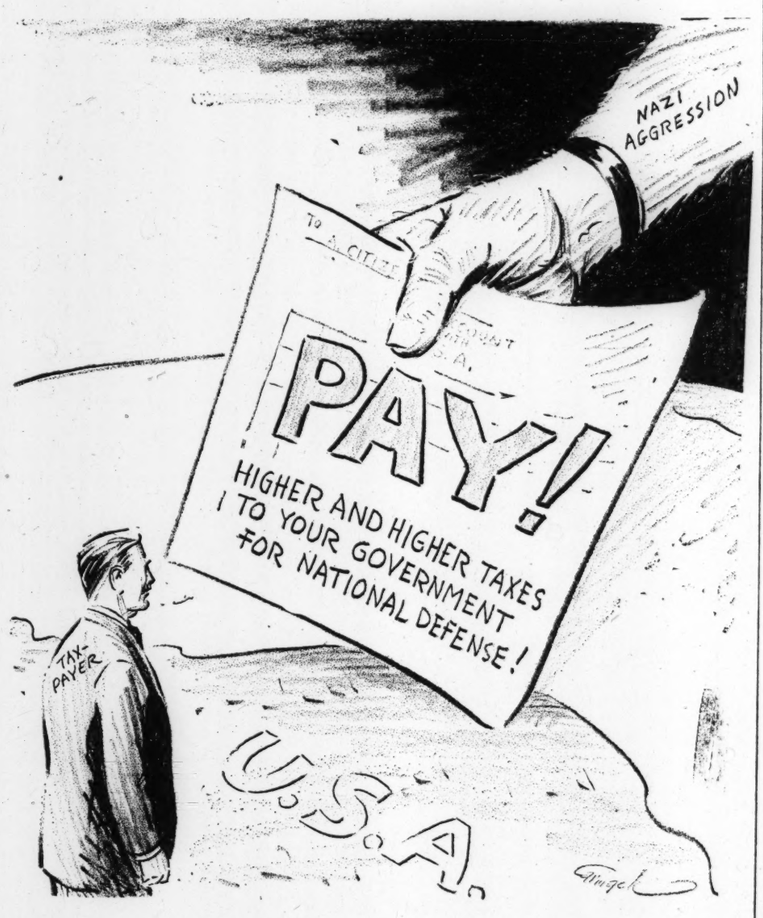
There should be an understanding for at least the northern mines to resume production while terms with the southern operators are being worked out. Men should be digging coal while their representatives and employers are talking.

It is difficult to believe that the wrinkled little seed we put in the ground today will develop into glorious blossoms within a few weeks. . . . On the other hand, don't be too cocksure.

Don't call the police if you see a man sneaking down the alley, golf bag under arm, looking over his shoulder. He's only a fugitive from spring housecleaning.

What's become of the old-fashioned parent who always made his offspring willow whistles about this time of year?

Don't Blame Your Congressman!



With the 'Uncle Sam' Indians

I felt like Columbus!

The third tourist in Todos Santos in four years! I had heard much of inaccessible Todos Santos, in remote Western Guatemala, and wanted very much to go there, and then I ran across a friend, a rubber expert for the United States Department of Agriculture, who had lived there for two years, studying corn culture for the Carnegie Institute. Ray wanted to go back for a little visit with his friends and was invited by the Governor of the State (Jefe Politico) to come up as his guest—and I was invited, too.

Todos Santos is a tiny cluster of straw-thatched huts, perched 8,000 feet up in the beautiful Cuchumatanes Mountains, near the border of Mexico. There is not a single accommodation there for the tourist; moreover, he is very plainly not wanted. This is the home of the Todos Santos Indians, but they are usually referred to as the "Uncle Sam" Indians, because of their costumes. Except for their hats, they look like living pictures of the Uncle Sam cartoon—long pants, with red and white stripes, and a blue jacket.

Getting to Todos Santos is no easy thing. A very good, but very narrow mountain highway starts out of Huehuetenango and up into the foot-hills of the Cuchumatanes Mountains. It is a two-car road much of the way, but suddenly becomes a one-way street around a mountain, with a 1,200-foot drop about eighteen inches from the right wheels of your car. That goes on for two miles and I haven't yet figured out what would happen if two cars met on that stretch of road, for there aren't any passing places and I wouldn't back down that tortuous road for all of Guatemala. After that stretch, there is a broad plateau at 8,000 feet, with thousands and thousands of sheep, the home of the celebrated Chancol cheese. And there by the road was an Indian with two horses.

* * *

My companion forked one horse, and I the other and off we headed to La Ventosa Pass, 11,500 feet nearer the sky than the sea. It was fourteen miles and four hours over a terrible trail to Todos Santos. Our bags? The Indian who had brought the horses made a bundle of them, heaved them on his back, supported by a "tump-line" across his forehead, and calmly started out. Our horses didn't poke, but every time I looked around there was that Indian, just behind, with at least 100 pounds on his back and making less work of it than the horses. I found out that for bringing the horses over and carrying the bags back he was paid 12 cents and was quite happy!

After a bit it sprinkled, and then it rained, and then it poured—and then it hailed! Three and a half hours yet to go and I with no raincoat! I decided to walk a while to keep up my circulation. At 10,000 feet that was not a bright idea; so I let the horse plod and I absorbed the rain. About five miles out we were met by an Indian sent by the Mayor (Intendente) of Todos Santos, with extra horses and raincoats, and a little farther on three old friends of my traveling companion came out to meet us. The trip finally ended before a roaring fire in a hut at Todos Santos. After a well-cooked native supper, we spread pallets on and under tables, and so to bed.

* * *

Next day was the first of November, All Souls Day, and the beginning of a two-day fiesta for the Indians from miles around. They started streaming in before dawn, carrying pitch-pine splinters to light the way and looking like lazy fireflies coming up the trails. More than two thousand crowded into the tiny village. Many were dressed in ornate dance costumes, with masks representing the Conquistadores and various animals. These Indians danced slowly and in smooth rhythm all day long in front of the church, to marimba music, relieving each other at intervals. Others stood in a long line, waiting to climb to a bell tower to ring a bell in time to the dancing. They were ringing the bell in honor of the departed and stood in line for hours waiting their turn.

The big attraction for young and old was a small merry-go-round, built by the local carpenter. For a long time I wondered what made the thing whirl so rapidly, for there was no electricity for many miles; finally, I crowded through the press and found out—five little Indian boys, close to the hub, pushing and running around with the spokes!

Next day we went up and up until we reached the end of the highway at Chemal, 14,000 feet up, where a road camp is pushing the highway farther on. We were met by Col. Isidoro Morales, Jefe Politico of the Department of Huehuetenango, and entertained at lunch, native style.

And then back down that mountain road to Huehuetenango—and I shall always be happy that I did not find out what two cars do when they meet on that narrow stretch of mountain highway! E. E. B.

Questions and Answers

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

A young mid-western professor of government called at the office last week. Taking a busman's holiday from his duties on the campus, he was making the rounds of a number of newspaper bureaus in the Nation's capital. He was asking correspondents the questions which, he said, were most frequently asked him by his friends, by his colleagues, and his students.

Now, frankly a correspondent—at least a Washington correspondent—likes nothing better than to be questioned. He likes to be asked questions by his visitors and by his readers. Almost invariably—not always, to be strictly honest—he would rather discuss what his readers want to know than what he thinks they ought to know.

This young professor's queries were not a scholar's questions; they were an intelligent layman's questions—and all the better for it. He touched on matters which, for the most part, have been covered in these messages; but despite the fact that he was no doubt confirming or checking his own conclusions, it was evident that Washington writers often take too much for granted, should be careful to relate day-to-day developments to basic trends and to write with as much directness and simplicity as one puts into conversation.

* * *

"Is the United States nearer war today than two months or six months ago?"

That was his first question. He meant, of course, active military belligerency. The answer is yes. With the passage of the Lend-Lease Act the United States discarded the letter, spirit and substance of neutrality. It is today a nonbelligerent ally of the defending democracies.

In fact it is only technically accurate to say that the United States is a nonbelligerent ally. Actually, the United States is an industrially belligerent ally and is literally fighting the Nazis with its factories and its finance. The only reason Germany doesn't make war on America is that she doesn't want America fighting her with anything more than she is using already.

The United States is nearer the war because the war is nearer the United States. Mr. Churchill recently warned, and accurately, that the Battle of the Atlantic was moving westward. That Battle of the Atlantic may well be the decisive battle of this war. It will determine whether American aid shall reach the British shores. Unless it does, Britain, every British and American authority agrees, cannot prevail. Because Britain's survival is more acutely at stake than at any previous time, the United States is nearer the war.

* * *

"Is President Roosevelt deliberately trying to put the United States into the war?"

The answer I gave was an unqualified no and this was the reply which my questioner received from other correspondents.

The basis of the President's guiding policy is that he is trying to avert the crisis which would make war for the United States virtually inevitable. That crisis is Hitler domination of Europe, the United Kingdom, Africa and Asia. To forestall this fate, in which free America would be seeking to live and breathe in a world suffocated by tyranny, the President is acting to give total, maximum, all-out, immediate, urgent and unstinting aid to Britain.

Even in the circumstances, war may confront the United States as a wiser alternative than a Nazi-dominated world, but it is only fair to say that the President has been seeking to make participation unnecessary.

Opponents of the Lend-Lease Bill, many of them affirming their support of the objective of aid to Britain, have argued that this measure was but a prelude to convoys, accused Mr. Roosevelt of urging one step and holding the next in the background.

Convoys may well prove to be the crucial issue on which America will determine its role in the war, but the critical need of convoys does not spring from the method of aiding Britain through the Lend-Lease Bill; it springs from the very policy of aiding Britain at all, which even critics of the bill embrace.

Aid to Britain which doesn't reach Britain is no aid at all. That is the reason the issue of convoys arises, not because the President has willed it. That is why the Battle of the Atlantic is decisive.

* * *

"Can Britain win? What does Washington honestly think?"

There is no casual optimism. There are dark moments when doubts arise. But what appears to be the most careful, informed and realistic judgment is this:

The present unshakable, unshatterable morale of the British people is the most powerful single factor insuring Britain's survival. But that will not be enough. Britain will only be in a position to prevail when American industrial power can give Britain air dominance and sea dominance.

But production will not be enough, and this is the heart of the problem.

Every naval or military authority I have talked with is convinced that Britain cannot win the war without the assistance of the American Navy in the North Atlantic nor obtain American war materials without the aid of the American Navy.

In a word, the most candid and informed opinion in Washington is that Britain can win only with American planes and American arms in unlimited volume and that these supplies can only reach Britain with the assistance of the American Navy in one form or another. How the Navy shall render that aid is the crux of America's role in the war. How America decides this question will very likely decide the war itself.

P. S. These were the principal questions raised by our mid-western visitor. From the foregoing it may be seen that questions from readers are always welcome, and this department will, from time to time, be reckless enough to hazard replies.

"Bombs Over Britain": Children's Prayers for Churchill

EDINBURGH

Our Mr. Churchill is a fine leader. I feel he is the man raised up for this hour of Britain's battle for all that is right. Each day at lunch time, when the children and I are gathering together around the table, I always direct their thoughts to Mr. Churchill that he be sustained and inspired for good at this time.

Mr. U—— was in a convoy which was attacked by German and Italian planes in the Thames Estuary. When he came home on leave, he brought a little dog which he had rescued from the water. There had been three air raids in quick succession, and my husband saw this little dog being carried out to sea. My husband went over the side into a motor boat and rescued the dog. He revived it with hot water baths. When he brought the dog to Billy, he said, "Now what is his name to be?" and Billy at once answered, "Victor—for victory." C. U.

LIVERPOOL

Dear Marjorie:

Through "Bundles to Britain" we now become friends. Your little note, with the grey bag you sent, was passed on to me, when our home, and all we had possessed, was destroyed by a land mine. My husband and I were on National duty that early morning, so we stood only in our uniforms! At the top of our road, a distance of 100 yards, stands our Battle Post, where we report for duty at every raid, and when this mine exploded we heard, and almost saw everything go up. Six other houses were also demolished, and close on to about ninety were rendered uninhabitable by the terrific blast. . . .

Your country's help to us is enormous and whole-hearted, and we appreciate it now, more than we have ever done before, and with the people's prayers in earnest, the God of Love will never fail us. L. M.

LONDON

Dear F——

. . . Miracle after miracle has happened in this war and we have never doubted that victory would be on the side of those who loved goodness. . . .

Some day when the war is over we may be able to describe more fully how even our women would rush out night after night and face death to save others. . . . Our men have been truly magnificent.

It has been a thrilling experience to witness the courage of the British people. Never once have I seen a sign of panic, and their heroism has been beyond praise. As one of our well known men says, "In our hearts is the peace that passeth understanding, which Hitler cannot comprehend." I——

PRINCES RISBOROUGH

Dear Ratcliffe:

The immensity of the devastation in London and our cities, and the disorganization of social, business and communal life, is not in doubt; but the amazing thing is the power of adjustment to conditions of chaos. It would almost seem as though the worse conditions become, the stronger becomes the spirit of acceptance and the harder the core of endurance and resistance. Private tragedies have become so much a commonplace that they almost cease to shock. It is as though we acquire another integument, an outer shell, and insensibly accommodate ourselves to a new conception of existence in which personal fate is irrelevant and too incalculable to worry about, and all that matters is something greater than ourselves. The spirit of the people taken as a whole is something that brings tears to the eyes—tears not of lament but of pride and wonder.

It is almost worth this experience to feel the glory of being a part of this great Nation. Thank God I was born of it! Now that all separatisms are washed out and it is probed to the center of its being, it discovers a singleness of purpose and an unaffected sublimity of sacrifice that leaves the mind awed and ennobled. This may sound extravagant; but it is what I feel, and what contact with others convinces me is the spiritual atmosphere of this tremendous time.

The common people that Lincoln loved are seen at their best—notably the women; some of the letters I have seen, written under stress of the calamities of the dim streets, have been of surpassing beauty. But I make no discrimination. All classes are wonderful. With all its horrors, this is the "finest hour" of our race. And every day I grow in confidence that, whatever happens, this race will never surrender to, or compromise with, Satanism.

To turn to your side. Naturally we all rejoice at the developments there. . . . If Wilson had added to his many high qualities and his noble spirit a touch of Roosevelt's tact and savoir-faire, the history of the post-war years might have been almost reversed. . . . In this connection it is worth recalling that, with all its slowness and defects in getting under way, democracy has a genius for swinging on to the right path and spotting the right man in the end. . . .

When I hear democracy discredited as shiftless and ineffectual I take comfort in such facts as the above, and in the axiom (was it Burke's? I remember Macaulay endorses it somewhere) that the collective mind of the House of Commons is wiser than that of any individual member. . . .

I have never doubted the issue, and do not doubt it now. We have grim times ahead, and we cannot tell what pain and bitterness will be our lot. But England will pull through.

A. G. GARDINER
(Former Editor-in-Chief of the Daily News, London)

DAGNALL, HERTS.

. . . We are getting five shillings each per week billeting allowance for people who have been bombed out of their homes. We spent three weeks in London sleeping in tubes, shelters, and basements. We were filthy, you can imagine. We used to shelter in our own basement but had we been there the night our bomb dropped I should not be writing you now. . . .

Everyone over here appreciates all that America is doing and we hope it will result in a closer friendship after all this is over. . . .

GEORGE AND EVA

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year . . . $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months . . $6.00 — One month . . . $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.